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EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON EUROPEAN DISARMAMENT

PM121817 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[Editorial article: "Europe Is Our Common Home"]

[Text] The world today has approached a dangerous boundary. Through the fault of reactionary imperialist forces, international tension has increased. The arms race spiral is soaring rapidly. The threat of the militarization of space is generating particular alarm. A situation is taking shape in which events may get out of control. "That is why," M.S. Gorbachev has noted, "we believe it is so important right now, immediately, before it is too late, to halt the 'infernal train' of the arms race, to begin arms reduction, to normalize the international situation, and to develop peaceful cooperation among the peoples."

This is a universal task. All states, great and small, irrespective of their potential, geographical position, or allegiance to social systems, are called on to take part in its solution. But the European countries' responsibility is particularly great. Europe is the cradle of one of the most brilliant human civilizations and...the main field of two most bloody world wars. Now this continent has been faced with a choice: either an instability fraught with the danger of a nuclear explosion or the lowering of the level of military confrontation under conditions of a progressing detente.

I.

In the interests of mankind, for the good of present and future generations, the Soviet Union has elaborated and is upholding a broad, constructive program of measures aimed at ending the arms race, at disarmament, and at safeguarding peace and the peoples' security.

With a view to the cardinal consolidation of strategic stability and enhanced trust between the world's major powers, the USSR has proposed to the United States that they agree on a radical, 50 percent, reduction in the nuclear armaments which can reach each other's territory, on the condition that there is a mutual total ban on space strike armaments. The implementation of this proposal would sharply reduce the level of global nuclear confrontation and would have a positive effect on the situation throughout the world.

A new situation is being created thanks to the Soviet initiatives with respect to military security in Europe too. The prospect is opening up here for a decisive reduction in medium-range nuclear means. To facilitate an accord the Soviet side deems it possible to conclude the relevant agreements outside any direct connection with the problem of space and strategic armaments. It seems that this path may prove the more practical one.

At the same time, it is proposed to embark on a direct exchange of opinions with France and Britain. The point is that the Western side, alongside the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, not to mention forward-based U.S. nuclear weapons, also possesses the French and British nuclear potentials. The magnitude [moshchnost] of the latter is growing rapidly and they must be considered within the European balance of force. Hence the logic of the Soviet invitation to France and Britain to initiate a direct conversation on this subject and to try by means of joint efforts to find an acceptable solution to the problem.

The Soviet Union has already taken exceptionally important steps on the European salient. It has unilaterally introduced a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles. Moreover, the numbers of SS-20 missiles in the European zone have been reduced to the level of June last year.

That is, the number of SS-20 missiles deployed in response to the deployment of the U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe has been removed from operational readiness [boyevoye dezhurstvo]. Taking into account the powerful SS-5 missiles which have now been completely taken out of service [snyatyye s vooruzheniya], and the continuing dismantling of the SS-4 missiles, in the European zone as a whole the USSR now has considerably fewer medium-range missile delivery vehicles than 10 or even 15 years ago. That is a substantial self-limitation on the Soviet Union's part. Europe has the right to expect a responsive move from the United States -- the halting of the further deployment of its medium-range missiles on the continent.

But the U.S. side is responding by moving in the opposite direction, it is moving farther and farther away from the all-European goal of freeing the continent of weapons of mass destruction and lowering the overall level of military confrontation -- and it is continuing to move along the path of building up its nuclear armaments in West Europe. For instance, in the FRG the United States has deployed 90 Pershing-2 missiles -- or, according to DER SPIEGEL, all 108 missiles already. The explosive concentration of the latest means of human annihilation is growing. Gigantic new arms programs and the most dangerous strategic concepts are being elaborated and implemented, although Europe is simply too small and too fragile for power politics. But for Washington, Europe is someone else's home, a "battlefield" on the strategists' maps.

The deceitful story about the Soviet Union's "sevenfold superiority" is being used as propaganda cover for this anti-European course. Only Baron Muenchhausen could say what this garbled version is based on. Until very recently the method of falsification was basically as follows: On the Western side they would omit the French and British medium-range missiles as if they did not exist; on the Eastern side, they would include in the European balance all Soviet missiles no matter where they were stationed. But if you take NATO's figure of 441, actually a considerable exaggeration, for the total number of SS-20 missiles on USSR territory and compare it with the 218 U.S. missiles in Western Europe alone, not even such a distortion will in any way produce a "sevenfold superiority."

The real picture in Europe is nothing like Washington's fabrications. The NATO countries have 387 medium-range missiles there. The USSR has 373 missiles in the European zone, 243 of them being SS-20's. Counting aircraft, NATO possesses more than the Warsaw Pact in terms of both medium-range delivery vehicles (1,015:850) and nuclear charges on them (approximately 3,000:2,000). Taking into account the differences in the structure of the sides' nuclear armaments, there can be said to be an approximate equilibrium in this sphere.

Our unilateral actions of goodwill and our proposals on reducing the military, above all nuclear, confrontation in Europe are seen by all the Warsaw Pact states as important steps on the path to completely ridding Europe of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. At the present time it is extremely important for all West European countries, and above all the members of NATO, to vigorously facilitate this. Countries deploying or planning to deploy medium-range nuclear weapons on their territory bear a great responsibility for the destiny of European and world peace.

The implementation of initiatives aimed at creating nuclear-free zones in various parts of the European Continent -- in particular in northern Europe and the Balkans -- as well as a corridor free of nuclear weapons along the line dividing the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries in central Europe, could play a considerable part in lowering the level of military confrontation. These initiatives meet with full support in the socialist countries.

In the statement they adopted at the Sofia Political Consultative Committee conference, the Warsaw Pact states again reminded the NATO countries of the highly urgent nature of their proposals to hold direct talks on concluding a treaty between them on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations which would also be open to all European and other interested countries. The proposal on holding direct talks to reach an accord on not increasing and reducing military expenditure also holds good. The USSR is also ready for an accord with the United States not to increase military budgets, beginning with the next fiscal year.

The initiative on ridding Europe of chemical weapons and the efforts by the GDR and CSSR Governments on creating a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe also assume special urgency in connection with the developing production of binary toxic agents in the United States. The Soviet Union, in supporting these initiatives, is proposing that the experience of reaching the accord on nuclear weapons nonproliferation be used in relation to chemical weapons as well. Our country is prepared to participate in such an international agreement. This would fall within the general framework of efforts for a complete ban on chemical weapons. Europe, which experienced the horrors of gas attacks in World War I, must be the initiator in the work of halting attempts to revive this weapon of mass destruction.

The question of lowering the level of confrontation in Europe in terms of conventional armed forces and armaments is also of considerable significance. Especially as these armaments are approaching the effectiveness of weapons of mass destruction. We want the speediest achievement of an accord at the talks in Vienna on the mutual reduction of NATO and Warsaw Pact Armed Forces and armaments. The starting point could be a mutual reduction of Soviet and U.S. Armed Forces in central Europe.

Future accords concretizing and giving maximum effect to the principle of nonuse of force are beginning gradually to take shape in Stockholm. The USSR also advocates the adoption of definite confidence-building measures in the military sphere, including the exchange of annual plans of military activity.

Nor is there a taboo on the possibility of establishing contacts between the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic alliance as organizations. In the conditions of the existence of two military blocs one might establish the kind of "modus vivendi" which would blunt the edge of thepresent confrontation.

The European public, like all the world public, is following with growing alarm the extremely dangerous and illusory attempts to seek a solution to security problems through new space arms. International security cannot be ensured by military force. Its use would only lead mankind to catastrophe. Europe, by virtue of its geographical compactness and its oversaturation with arms, is more vulnerable than any other continent in the face of an armed conflict, especially a nuclear conflict. Here, as throughout the world, security can be achieved only along the path of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, the relaxation of tension, disarmament, the strengthening of trust, and the development of international cooperation.

Europe is our common home; ensuring security here has invariably been the priority cause of the Soviet state. Suffice it to recall the efforts undertaken by the USSR in the thirties to create a system of collective security in the path of fascist Germany's aggression. And if at that time the Western powers had supported these efforts, the course of history could have been different. Anticommunism, inducing blindness, made it impossible at that time to break the vicious circle in which peace was only the interval between wars.

And if you look back at the postwar period, it is indisputable that the rebirth of militarist tendencies in Western Europe was stimulated to a significant extent by forces outside the continent, mainly U.S. imperialist circles. The dangerous revival of revanchist forces in the FRG always takes place in precisely this atmosphere of the arms race. Encouraging revanchism runs counter to the interests of ensuring peace, detente, and cooperation on the continent; it is impermissible.

But the potential of peaceability and the wisdom born of experience gave Europe the strength to become the motherland of the policy of international detente and the Helsinki Final Act. This document enshrines for the first time in the continent's entire history, many aspects of all-European peaceful cooperation. Each European country contributed a share of its own national experience to the Helsinki process. This is the common property of Europe's peoples; it must be protected and augmented by joint efforts. The Soviet Union plays the most active part in this.

Our country convincingly demonstrated its readiness to make a start today, without procrastination, on the transition to more stable, more secure relations between states in the course of the recent Soviet-French summit meeting. With a whole series of initiatives, and first and foremost the steps taken unilaterally, the USSR demonstrated in practice the clarity of its peaceful intentions and the predictability of its political behavior. It has gone its half of the way toward a reasonable compromise and awaits an equivalent response.

In the seventies our countries were present at the birth of detente and this increased the opportunities in the international arena for both the Soviet Union and France. The summit meeting showed that to this day both countries are in favor of restraining the arms race in a number of its most dangerous avenues. The USSR and France are in favor of making space an arena not of military confrontation, but of peaceful cooperation. The concrete expression of this is the 40 or more joint experiments and the new proposals for continuing the peaceful study of space.

The two countries' position on this question is of particular value in view of the fact that the U.S. military-industrial complex counts on involving Western Europe's scientific research potential in the implementation of its crazy "star wars" program. The results of this would be not only the growth of the threat of war on a scale which is difficult to even predict at present, but also the exhaustion of the intellectual basis for future progress in Western Europe and the final decline of its independence.

The socialist countries are convinced that in present conditions it is necessary to devote international scientific and technical cooperation exclusively to peaceful purposes and make it global. This will be the surest guarantee that the new achievements of human genius do not cause strife between nations and that they will be used collectively by them in the universal interest.

The political climate in Europe depends to a considerable degree on the development of the entire range of economic and scientific and technical ties between West and East. In turn, the effective utilization of the international division of labor considerably facilitates and accelerates industrial, technical, and scientific progress. The Soviet Union, by concluding agreements with a number of West European countries stretching right into the next millennium, has emphasized its general orientation toward peaceful, stable cooperation on the basis of mutual advantage, equality, and genuine good-neighborliness.

It is necessary to seek out new forms of collaboration and cooperation. For instance, it would be useful to establish more businesslike relations between the EEC and CEMA.

The CEMA countries' constructive initiative in this direction has apparently had a favorable reception. It is important that it produce real results. To the extent, moreover, that the EEC countries are a "political unit," the CEMA countries are prepared to seek common ground with them -- in various forms, including parliamentary ties -- on specific international problems, too.

The problem of maintaining and improving the environment is more acute in Europe than anywhere else in the world. It transcends national limits. It cannot be resolved without the combined efforts of all European countries.

Much can be done in the humanitarian sphere. The benefits of mutually enriching exchanges of cultural values are generally recognized. The development of these exchanges deserves the closest attention. It is also necessary to expand the level of knowledge of each other's lives and to develop feelings of mutual sympathy and respect. It is important for the young generation in the European countries to have the correct conception of each other: They will have to build a peaceful Europe.

The Soviet Union attaches the most serious importance to ensuring human rights. This question must only be stripped of all hypocrisy and speculation. Problems such as the position of migrant workers, mixed marriages, and the reunification of families are being posed quite acutely in modern Europe. We favor a positive and humane approach to this type of problem, provided, of course, there is complete respect for the sovereignty of all states.

The Soviet Union's orientation toward international detente and peaceful cooperation in Europe is not dependent on any transient considerations dictated by prevailing situations. It does not contain a grain of the intentions ascribed to us of wanting to drive a wedge between Western Europe and the United States. We stand for cooperation among all states -- including the United States and Canada -- which signed the Helsinki Final Act.

The draft new edition of the CPSU Program currently under discussion by the party and the people says that the CPSU attaches great importance to the further development of peaceful good-neighborliness and cooperation among the European states.

Europe is called upon to promote the implementation of these tasks of an all-European and universal nature. It is Europe that could play a notable role in overcoming the present phase of confrontation and in asserting the principles and policy of detente.

DOCUMENTARY EXAMINES MILITARY-STRATEGIC PARITY

LD121841 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Documentary entitled "Military-Strategic Parity," produced hy the Central Documentary Film Studio and commissioned by the Association of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; presented by IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Bovin, with Major General Viktor Mikhaylovich Tatarnikov, representing the Armed Forces General Staff; Vitaliy Zhurkin, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace; and Vadim Zagladin, CPSU Central Committee International Department first deputy chief]

[Excerpts] [Bovin] We begin this documentary television movie by asking various people the question: What is military-strategic parity? [Video shows unidentified interviewer interviewing people in a street]

[Unidentified woman] It's equality, isn't it? Equality in the military-strategic sense.

[Interviewer] Tell me, what is military-strategic parity?

[Unidentified girl] Parity? Not priority?

[Interviewer] Parity. Don't you know either?

[Unidentified man] Yes, parity is an approximate balance of forces.

[Movie subtitle "'Parity' -- Dialogue With a Soldier, an Historian, and a Politician;" presented by Aleksandr Bovin, political observer of the newspaper IZVESTIYA"]

[Bovin] We want to tell you what military-strategic parity is. It is one of the fundamental concepts in contemporary political language. We argued for a long time about how we should begin the discussion and in the end, we decided to begin with those brief interviews, which we took simply from people in the street.

You've heard the questions, you've heard the answers, and you probably thought as we did, that not everyone by any means has a sufficiently clear grasp of the most important realities of the nuclear age. Yet, we are living at a time when every person can and should be aware of what surrounds him. It has long been known, they say, that war is too serious a business to be entrusted to soldiers alone, while politics too is such a serious business that it cannot be left to professional politicians alone. Vladimir Ilich Lenin said that politics is where the millions are, but millions means all of you, and me, and we should -- we must -- realise what is going on around us. To do so we must know the facts, know the arguments, know the basic political problems, and know the language in which these problems are being discussed.

Major General Viktor Mikhaylovich Tatarnikov, representing the General Staff of the Soviet Union's Armed Forces, has kindly consented to answer our questions. General, let's take the bull by the horns, as they say. What is military-strategic parity? What is the balance in armed forces? Answer these questions, please.

[Tatarnikov] The concept of parity, if one looks in the dictionary, means equality, balance, equilibrium. Many factors have to be taken into account here -- the geographical position of states, the components of their strategic forces, the quantity of launchers, the quantity of munitions, and other elements.

[Bovin] Now, if we may, let us turn to strategic forces. When we say strategic weapons, what are they specifically? How can we explain to people what they are?

[Tatarnikov] According to the SALT II treaty definition, strategic weapons are launchers for intercontinental ballistic missiles based on land with a range over 5,500 km.

[Bovin] That is, those which can reach the United States from the Soviet Union's territory, for example, and vice versa?

[Tatarnikov] Yes. Further, it includes launchers for ICBM's based on nuclear submarines and on certain types of heavy bombers. Hence, it should be noted that the U.S. medium-range weapons -- that is, the Pershing-2 and land-based cruise missiles, the forward-based weapons, and also the weapons sited at sea which can reach the territory of the Soviet Union -- are a substantial increment to the strategic potential of the United States.

[Bovin] Nevertheless, despite this, there exists a military-strategic parity?

[Tatarnikov] Yes. A parity exists. Its existence, first and foremost in strategic weapons, between the Soviet Union and the United States has been verified [vyverit] many times; that was at the time of the drafting of the SALT II treaty. It was checked right down to every missile, every aircraft, every launcher in general.

[Bovin] That is, in practice we know what they have and they know what we have, otherwise [word indistinct].

[Tatarnikov] [Words indistinct], this has been officially recognized by both sides.

[Bovin] If we now speak about medium-range nuclear weapons, is there an equilibrium here? What are the figures, being specific? Because they are also always saying that we have the advantage.

[Tatarnikov] In medium-range nuclear weapons, it has to be said that of late, NATO has had a certain advantage in launchers and in warheads.

[Bovin] Launchers -- do you consider that to mean missiles and aircraft?

[Tatarnikov] Yes. Here are the figures: For example, the Soviet Union has 850 launchers and about 2,000 warheads. NATO has 990 launchers and more than 3,000 warheads.

[Bovin] Well, in our times even demagogues have to have some kind of proof; how do they show that they are lagging behind us in this case?

[Tatarnikov] It has to be said plainly that they are rich as far as arguments are concerned. They deliberately distort reality. For example, on the NATO side they do not count the British and French medium-range nuclear weapons; they also do not count their carrier-based aircraft. However, for our side they count all medium-range weapons, even those which are sited in the east of the country and which have nothing to do with parity.

[Bovin] Yes. Now, perhaps my last question, General. This parity -- what changes are introduced by what can be called contemporary strategic thinking? What has changed as a result of the fact that such a parity exists? [passage indistinct]

[Tatarnikov] A nuclear war could only be started -- if one intends to come out the victor -- by someone who is determined to commit suicide. Hence, the whole irrationality of the arms race. No efforts by any party to dash ahead, to upset the balance of forces, will arrive at results. The other side will simply not permit this. Unfortunately, in Washington they still think in the categories of the pre-nuclear age. They want to bring back the days when they could rely on their superiority, on their strength. But those days can't be brought back.

[Bovin] Thank you very much, Viktor Mikhaylovich. And now we will try to return to other times.

[Video caption: "Dialogue With a Historian"]

[Bovin] Our guide [words indistinct] times will be Vitaliy Vladimirovich Zhurkin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Vitaly Vladimirovich, tell us, please, how does this problem of military-strategic parity appear from the historical point of view?

[Zhurkin] It all started from the viewpoint that there was no parity if one talks in terms of a correlation of forces. There was an imbalance -- the United States held the monopoly, a nuclear monopoly.

The Americans were the first to test an atomic bomb when they destroyed the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. According to the smallest calculations over 270,000 people were killed, but the exact figure will probably never be known. Perhaps it...

[Bovin interrupts] From the military point of view it was unjustified?

[Zhurkin] Absolutely unjustified. It was a purely political act, a political act directed against the Soviet Union. The leaders in the United States at that time, as it were, were saying to the Soviet Union: You must understand who is the strongest in the world today, you must understand who has the right to lead it.

[Bovin] I have the impression that we appeared to be slow-witted at that time.

[Zhurkin] The nuclear blackmail did not work. Then, the Cold War started against us, economic pressure, political pressure. But, at the same time, preparations for a hot war were also going on.

[Bovin] What is interesting is that the Americans [words indistinct] were saying: We had the bomb, you didn't. We could have brought you to your knees, but we didn't. And this means, proves, that the United States is a peace-loving country. We have never had any aggressive intentions, have none, and will not have any. That was their psychology, that was their reasoning on the problem.

[Zhurkin] Firstly, what a surplus of a love of peace there was on America's part! But if one comes to the point, it was probably difficult -- even impossible -- to retune psychologically a country which had just come out of World War II into a new world war.

[Bovin] Against its own ally?

[Zhurkin] First, against its own ally, and second, against a country which was the decisive force in the rout of German fascism and Japanese militarism. At that time nuclear bombs comprised merely a part of the balance -- a substantial one, but still just a part. The Americans at first did not have very many bombs, nor many means of delivery. So, on the whole, the balance was indeterminate. But finally, while the United States was building up this balance and psychologically preparing its people for a future war, the Soviet Union did the very thing they did not anticipate.

[Bovin] What was that?

[Zhurkin] They expected it would happen within 10, perhaps 15 years, but in August 1949 the Soviet Union tested its first atomic bomb; in August 1953, its first hydrogen bomb; on 4 October 1957, the first Soviet sputnik was launched; and, incidentally, a month and a half before that, in August 1957, the first Soviet intercontinental ballistic missile was tested. So if the invulnerability of the United States had not been ended at that time, the future would have been clearly predicted.

[Bovin] That's interesting. Does that mean from what you say that, let's say since 1957, military-strategic parity has been established?

[Zhurkin] Well, of course, the answer is no. The United States, then, as now, led the arms race, just as in the past they were the instigators of this race. Naturally, they built up more -- there were more bombs, more means of delivery in the United States -- but gradually, and it must be said, rapidly, the Soviet Union caught them up, eventually, sometime at the end of the sixties or the start of the seventies, caught them up and achieved strategic partity.

[Bovin] As far as I understand, SALT I was signed in Moscow in 1972 and so, the sides proceeded from precisely the [word indistinct] military-strategic parity. Wasn't that the case?

[Zhurkin] Undoubtedly.

[Bovin] We have here a sort of political, a psychological nuance. The Americans have, generally speaking, actually agreed with the fact that they are no longer number one; that there has indeed existed an approximate parity since 1982.

[Zhurkin] In words, the Americans did proceed from this, and on paper, too. In actual fact, though, all U.S. policy in the military-political field has since then and up until today been essentially an attempt to break out of the vice of that parity.

[Bovin] This supposition and this hypothesis were made up, so to speak, into some kind of argument.

[Zhurkin] Let's take a brief look at the main stages of the arms race over the course of these 15 years. As you recall, the first missiles were multistage: One missile had one warhead and knocked out one target. By the start of the seventies the Americans, at first, created missiles with separable warheads and with an individual targetable element. This meant that a missile with 10 warheads could knock out 10 targets.

[Bovin] Of course, this at once complicates the problem of verification, and the number of charges has, at the same time, increased considerably.

[Zhurkin] Considerably. In the seventies and up to 1980 the number of charges on the U.S. side increased from 5,000 to 10,000 -- they doubled. The Soviet Union, when the SALT I talks began, persistently demanded that these missiles be banned. But, in the United States they were already in preparation, and the Americans refused. What happened? The Americans unwrapped them at the start of the seventies...

[Bovin interrupts] The Americans wanted to outdo us, but 5 years later, by the mid-seventies, the Soviet Union also started unwrapping them since we could not allow the Americans to break the parity.

Now, for an example from the SALT II period. While the SALT II talks were in progress, long-range cruise missiles were appearing on the U.S. horizon. These were a new, fourth type of strategic weapon. The Soviet Union demanded -- incidentally, we are continuing to demand even now -- that this latest channel of the arms race be shut. The Americans refused and began to deploy these curise missiles; in response they got the same back.

Now we have Reagan's so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, which is more correctly called the "star wars" program. This is also a case of calculating on breaking the parity and achieving military-strategic superiority.

[Bovin] As I understand it, the problem of space and "star wars" is no longer history -- it is the most urgent and burning problem. Thank you Vitaliy Vladimirovich for such a very useful explanation. We will hope that space will also become history. But for the moment, future history has not happened and we will now turn to our third interlocutor who will present us, comrades, with topical, present-day aspects of our theme.

[Video caption: "Dialogue With a Politician"]

We are talking to Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department. Vadim Valentinovich, if we are speaking of military-strategic parity, what is the situation today, at the moment?

[Zagladin] The main thing today is that this parity has been maintained and not violated, and will not be violated.

[Bovin] To be more specific, the Americans are trying to violate it. What are these attempts to violate parity?

[Zagladin] Very simply, to use the language of statistics. We are talking about how new kinds of strategic weapons are now being made ready or brought into use; first and foremost, two new bombers, the B1-B and Stealth. [passage indistinct] Then, there are two new missiles, Midgetman and MX; Trident-2, the new missiles for submarines; and then, various kinds and a large number of cruise missiles.

Approximately, if we are to take the statistics, so to speak -- I'll just get them. To take the factual statistics, then they (?look) approximately like this: As the Americans themselves report, they have at present 11,286 nuclear warheads, but by other figures this is up to 12 [as heard]; by 1990 it is planned to have 20,000 nuclear warheads of a strategic nature. These are the attempts to violate parity.

The main thing here, of course, is not the equipment -- the equipment is important in intself -- but the political decision that was made and which speaks very clearly of the fact that the Soviet Union must be pursued...

[Bovin interrupts] The course toward supremacy.

[Zagladin] Yes, Weinberger admitted this, saying that supremacy is the most important thing; that remains at the base of this.

[Bovin] And now there is a great deal of talk about "star wars," (?about the work of strategic)...

[Zagladin interrupts] And (?they are signing up for this course).

[Bovin] How are they (?signing up).

[Zagladin] The fact is that we are, in essence, talking about very simple things. So, at one time they tried to leave us behind in the field of strategic weapons. But this did not succeed; parity was established and it is holding. Now, a new attempt has been made, an attempt to leave us behind in this course toward supremacy using the scientific and technological revolution, new technology. They think we lag behind in this. And so, the "star wars" idea appeared. Moreover, in essence the space weapons we are talking about do not concern just defense, as they say. These are weapons which, according to information from the Americans themselves, can firstly, hit any target on earth; that is, not just missiles flying toward the United States, but any target. Secondly, they can hit any target; the press has already written that they can burn areas sown to crops and so on. Thirdly, and this is most important, it is envisaged as a weapon acting in conjunction with strategic offensive weapons.

[Bovin] As a first-strike escort, in effect.

[Zagladin] In effect, yes. Moreover, it was an interesting moment when President Reagan made his famous speech about space on 23 March 1983.

He said an antimissile defense system in space -- if in conjunction with offensive systems -- could be evaluated as a factor promoting an aggressive policy.

[Bovin] (?And that is possible)?

[Zagladin] That is possible. And then came the interpretations. Specifically, the US Congress' department for appraising equipment then said that the aim of strategic defense is to ensure a sufficiently powerful defense, thanks to which the United States could present a serious threat of using thermonuclear weapons should it make such a decision.

[Bovin] [Passage indistinct] What, so to speak, is the situation?

[Zagladin] This is a political decision. It is not possible to say beforehand with precision; it is difficult to determine the future precisely. There will be various options. One option is that we come to an agreement with the United States; that means we come to an agreement on excluding the militarization of space and embark on the road toward a considerable reduction in the level of strategic and other weapons while keeping parity at each given (?stage).

[Bovin] And the second option?

[Zagladin] The second option is that we do not come to agreement. And, if we do not come to agreement, it will be all the worse. Then there will be a new spiral in the arms race, much more dangerous and much more complex. Naturally, this will provoke the militarization of space and then, naturally, a further buildup and improvement in strategic weapons. Our course toward strengthening peace, toward preserving peace, remains unchanged, but of course...

[Bovin interrupts] We will also have to buildup weapons.

[Zagladin] Yes, yes. There can be no doubt that the appropriate response will be found and, of course, it will be 100 percent of that which the Amreicans present us with. We will find our own options, but we will have to spend money which we would with pleasure spend on other purposes; that is indisputable.

[Bovin] And then what? War? (?After all, this cannot go on endlessly).

[Zagladin] Yes. One cannot dismiss this option, but, of course, our choice would be different. Our choice is still to return to a sensible policy, to a sensible dialogue with the United States, to resolving issues. What is important now -- speaking from the political point of view -- is that it is not only up to the United States.

First, the struggle is under way in the United States itself, but the main thing is that there are other forces in the world, the socialist countries, the nonaligned states, alomost all of them with immense masses of people brought actively into action. And, of course, parity itself works in this direction because both in the United States and in Western Europe responsible figures understand that pressing the button means bringing down on oneself all the might of nuclear weapons from the other side. So, in the final analysis, reason should [word indistinct].

[Bovin] I am pleased you are an optimist. Thank you very much Vadim Valentinovich for your comment.

[Video shows tape being loaded into VCR, then film of a woman trying to break a bottle of champagne on the bow of a submarine to launch it.

[The bottle does not break, but the submarine, draped with a U.S. flag, is shown moving down the slipway]
[Bovin] Perhaps this scene is also from the realms of optimism, a special sign, so to speak. The Americans launch their latest nuclear submarine. A bottle of champagne was to be broken over it, but this did not succeed. However, as you can see, the optimistic woman did not give in.

If we emerge from this political through-the-looking glass [zazerklye], the more vessels there are, the less change there is for optimism. And so, in preserving military-strategic parity -- and undermining attempts by the United States to violate it -- we have done and will do everything possible to begin a real movement toward a world without weapons, toward a world without wars.

People say this is utopia, but on the other hand, experience shows that history is participating in the process of realizing utopia, and this, comrades, inspires hope. It is people that inspire hope, the increasing number of people who are saying "no" to war. They do not want to be passive targets for someone else's wars. These people believe in their potential, they believe that sooner or later reason will triumph. All of this has also been called the moral factor. The mass antiwar movement is now not just a moral factor; they can lean for support on the strength and peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, on the peace-loving policy of dozens of nonaligned states, and this, I repeat, inspires hope.

U.S. 'TOO EAGER' TO GAIN MILITARY SUPERIORITY

PM101705 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Second part of two-part article by Aleksandr Bovin under the rubric: "Political Observer's Opinion:" "Two Concepts, Two Approaches"]

[Text] Thus, I repeat, out starting point is the existence of military-strategic parity. And we propose proceeding from it not upward, but downward, and propose immediately, without any delay, without waiting for new "incentives" or "trump cards," to reach an agreement on reducing the level of military confrontation. The main thing in the Soviet proposals is to impose a complete ban on space strike arms and to have the nuclear arms of the USSR and United States capable of reaching each other's territory. Parallel with this, we are ready to conclude an agreement on medium-range nuclear means in Europe.

Of cour[illegible] it it possible to discuss the specific content of our proposals. We are ready for such discussions. What we propose is not an ultimatum, but a realistic platform for talks, discussions, and a quest for mutually acceptable options. But when we stress our readiness for discussions, what we have in mind are discussions about reducing strategic systems and not discussions about how to build them up "more sensibly." We do not see the task as consisting of ensuring, as the U.S. President proposes, that "equilibrium be achieved between offensive and defensive means," but of ensuring that a new round in the arms race is prevented. We insist that diminution in the level of arms [umensheniye vooruzhennosti] must proceed along broad front, embracing all kinds and types of strategic weapons.

Perhaps only one of our demands can be viewed as an ultimatum: Namely, that military-strategic parity must be maintained at any given moment under any possible scenario of reductions. This is demanded by the security interests of the USSR just as it is, incidentally, by those of the United States.

Realistically, evaluating the situation and the experience of past years it has to be recognized that it is an extremely difficult matter to begin actual, read reduction of strategic potentials and to reach agreement on the scale and pace of such reduction. It is for this reason that we have repeatedly proposed, by way of a first, preliminary step, a freeze on present levels of arms [urovni vooruzhenniy] and a ban on the creation [sozdaniye] and deployment of new kinds of weapons of mass destruction. More limited, partial options of a type halting the testing of nuclear weapons or antisatellite systems have also been proposed.

But, what you get from Washington is a monotonous "no." Although, in the United States there are quite a few of supporters of various versions of freezes, even in Congress. Former CIA Director Stansfield Turner, for example, recommends that the President draft and present the following document to M.S. Gorbachev in Geneva: "The USSR and the United States hereby agree never again to carry out tests of a single ballistic missile."

In arguing his proposal, S. Turner writes: "This accord would probably be the shortest and tersest international protocol in history. It would also effectively bequeath the world the richest possible legacy. If no ballistic missile tests are conducted over a number of years, then neither we nor the Russians will be able to retain certainty in their accuracy in hitting their targets. That would mean we will not know for certain whether we could carry out an accurate surprise strike to put the other side's strategic arsenal out of action. The creation of uncertainty regarding the success of surprise offensive strikes would appreciably [oshchutimo] help reduce the most dangerous tension bound up with nuclear arms and lower the danger of mistakes in crisis situations." The matter is no doubt somewhat more complex than Turner presents it, but the move itself and the thrust of his thinking are important.

Unfortunately, Washington officialdom's thoughts are moving in quite another, opposite direction; they are thinking about how to increase the opportunities for creating [sozdaniye] armaments, rather than about how to reduce and limit those opportunities. The stormy debate about the relationship of the "star wars" program to the Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems are indicative in this respect.

The Americans have all along vowed and sworn that they are not exceeding the treaty's framework, insofar as it allows research work. But R. McFarlane stepped forward and declared: As regards space-based ABM systems founded on different physical principles (lasers, elementary particle beams, and others), the treaty allows not only research, but also the creation [sozdaniye] and testing of such systems.

This interpretation of the treaty caused a scandal. The West European allies objected sharply. Obvious dissatisfaction was sensed in Congress. Arguments began within the administration. And the President made a decision which is difficult to liken to Solomon's. It was agreed that McFarlane's broad interpretation of the treaty would be considered legally correct and corresponding to the treaty's spirit and letter. In practical terms, however, [it was agreed] to proceed from the limitations imposed by the old and narrow interpretation when implementing the "star wars" program. In actual fact, even this narrow interpretation runs counter to the treaty. It prohibits the creation [zapreshchayet sozdavat] of a foundation for an ABM system covering the country's entire territory, yet this is precisely what the Americans are doing.

The question arises; Why is it just now, with the summit meeting approaching, that Washington has, so to speak, reserved the right to review at any moment its obligations stemming from the ABM Treaty? By way of an answer I will cite an excerpt from an article by the well-known U.S. observer Don Oberdorfer.

Certain people in the administration, in Oberdorfer's citation of the words by "a certain high-ranking White House staffer," are highly nervous at the thought that Reagan could agree on some SDI limitations in Geneva. And these "certain people" are striving "to cancel this possibility in advance, resorting even now to a new interpretation of the Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems."

In demonstration of their selfless and noble intentions, the Americans are promising to share with us the secrets of defensive weapons. "...We will make them," R. Reagan told Soviet journalists, "available to other countries, including the Soviet Union." Many thanks, indeed... Actually,as far as I understand it, no one, even in the United States, believes that the prospects held out by the President are for real. And as far as the United States' West European allies are concerned, as London's THE GUARDIAN reported, R. Reagan's promise "was received with a considerable amount of skepticism and interpreted as a proganda trick and not as the manifestation of a serious approach to the talks." The U.S. President's West European friends are probably close to the truth.

But, let us get back to the freeze. From our point of view, it could create a fundamentally new situation at the talks. Hitherto those who are creating [sozdat] weapons have been working much faster and more efficiently than those conducting talks on disarmament. The result has been that while the latter have argued and have even agreed on something, the former have been outflanking them and presenting them with new and even more complex problems.

Of course, this is not simply a contest between politicians and technicians, or between the diplomats and the military. In any event, the decision to deploy systems that are novel from a military-technical viewpoint is made at the political level. While using the one hand to sign documents curbing the arms race, U.S. politicians have been using the other hand to give their blessing to decisions which practically nullify any limitations that have been agreed. This is what happened when missiles with multiple re-entry vehicles were deployed. This is what is happening now, when cruise missiles are being deployed.

In both cases we repeatedly proposed to the Americans a mutual renunciation of the deployment of new types of weapons. They did not agree. They were too eager to overtake the Soviet Union and regain their former superiority. The results was that similar systems appeared in our country, and U.S. security was not increased, but, on the contrary, was diminished.

And we say: Let us take account of our own experiences, let us learn a lesson from the past, don't let us strive to overtake one another. After all, if a mutual "time out" were to be taken, if the destructive and destabilizing effect that military-technical progress has upon disarmament talks were to be removed, it would probably be possible to reach agreement more rapidly. And again we receive the answer: "No!"

To sum up. The Soviet Union is prepared to come to a halt even tomorrow, to end the arms buildup,and to start a constructive conversation on the radical reduction of strategic potentials under strict verification of this process at all stages. The United States is not prepared for this. It insists that the creation [sozdaniye] of new strategic weapon types marches in parallel with the conversation on arms reductions.

So far, the situation does not inspire hope.

U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS EXPOSE ALLIES TO DANGER

PM071620 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 5

[F. Gontar article: "Poorly Staged Show; Washington Seeks Justifications for Building Up its Chemical Arsenals"]

[Text] The latest propaganda show has been staged in Washington on the subject of the "Soviet military threat" -- this time, the "chemical" threat. At a press call specially organized by the Pentagon, U.S. Deputy Defense Secretary Welch "publicized" a new falsehood under the appalling title of "The Threat Posed by Soviet Chemical Arms" and, using the present U.S. Administration's typical method of not supplying proof, commented on this extremely flimsy (22 pages), but copiously lie-crammed "work" of the U.S. military department.

What does it talk about specifically? It seems that the United States is behind the Soviet Union not only in nuclear arms -- as has constantly been claimed recently by official Washington representatives -- but in stockpiles of chemical munitions and their quality and combat effectiveness. It advances the idea that U.S. chemical weapon stockpiles have become hopelessly obsolete; they are rusting and even leaking so much that U.S. specialists are unable to patch them up by annually spending immense sums calculated in dozens of millions of dollars. But in the Soviet Union, they say, everything is quite satisfactory. Its chemical arsenal considerably exceeds the U.S. one; it has the latest models of modern chemical munitions and is constantly developing and improving them. The hoary question of the alleged use of Soviet chemical weapons in Afghanistan is raised for the umpteenth time. Swamping its audience with a mass of apologies for such "facts," official Washington is trying to convince the world public that the Soviet Union is the instigator of a chemical arms race and is implacably opposed to banning such a race. That, it seems, is why there has been no progress at the talks on banning chemical weapons in Geneva.

Hence, the conclusion that the "sole way out of the situation that has been created" would be to expedite production of modern, binary, chemical weapons, which, as Welch put it, are "exceptionally reliable during transporation and storage."

This, as they say, is the crux of the matter. The Pentagon needs at all costs to push the resolution on the initiation of large-scale production of binary chemical weapons through Congress. But the question, as U.S. military men lament, has been delayed. And before the U.S. legislators finally tackle it, it will be necessary to "convince" them that the U.S. Armed Forces cannot get by without binary weapons and that the 3 million chemical munitions stockpiled on the American Continent and in Europe are clearly inadequate in view of the "Soviet chemical threat" they themselves have fabricated. Moreover, even a ranking Pentagon spokesman did not, as the saying goes, pull the wool over people's eyes. He bluntly stated that his department's main aim is to build up arsenals of binary chemical arms in the United States, which, he claimed, "could be delivered at the shortest notice to a target far behind the Warsaw Pact states' defenses." The "binary gift" is probalby intended for Europeans. Do they not have enough on their plate already; "star wars," neutron weapons, medium-range nuclear missiles, and now even "silent death" weapons.

How do things stand with U.S. chemical arsenals in reality? Let us turn to the facts.

At the end of the sixties, Washington, in an attempt to cover up the criminal use of chemical weapons by U.S. troops in Southeast Asia, haughtily stated it was ending production of them. But in reality, production of toxic substances never ended in the United States.

Dozens of laboratories and enterprises belonging to giants in the commercial sector of U.S. industry -- such as Dow Chemical, Union Carbide, Dupont de Nemours, and others -- continued work for the Pentagon. The annual U.S. military budget provided for appropriations aimed at creating new means for waging chemical warfare on the basis of the experience of hostilities in Vietnam and at supplementing and maintaining in readiness for combat use an enormous multimillion dollar arsenal of chemical munitions -- artillery shells, bombs, missile warheads, bottles and containers, mines, and decanting devices.

In the seventies as a result of top secret research in the sphere of weapons of "silent death" (that is precisely how chemical weapons are presented in Washington), a new and most barbaric version of them appeared in the United States. Binary shells are packed with two chemical substances, which, when brought into contact at the moment of combat use, form a deadly aerosol or gaseous cloud which spreads over a vast area. Two types of binary munitions -- a 155mm artillery shell and the Big Eye bomb -- have been created and prepared for mass production. Several projects are still at the final creation and development stage: binary charges for the MLRS multiple rocket launcher, warheads for the Lance missile and cruise missiles of various launch modes, and a new chemical artillery shell for 203.2mm [as published] howitzers.

The veil of secrecy over the creation of binary chemical weapons was lifted in 1980 when Washington pointedly wrecked the Soviet-U.S. talks on the total prohibition of chemical weapons which had been under way for almost 4 years and at which definite progress had been achieved in working out an international convention banning the most dangerous deadly chemical means of warfare as the first step toward complete chemical disarmament.

The $10 billion "chemical arms upgrading" program sanctioned by the U.S. President ranks alongside the other militarist U.S. programs -- the nuclear and space strike programs with their blunt directives on achieving "indisputable" and "decisive" superiority over the Soviet Union. And the task is being set of carrying out the "fundamental modernization" of the Pentagon's military chemical arsenal and increasing it through binary weapons over the current 10-year period to 5 million units of chemical munitions. In order to produce them, construction has been completed of the largest plant in the United States -- in Pine Bluff, Arkansas -- whose capacity is in excess of 70,000 units of binary munitions per month. The number and capacity of dumps and storage depots for toxic substances are being increased on U.S. territory itself and in various parts of the world, first and foremost, Western Europe. That is the price, as people are now persistently trying to drum into an uninformed public, of the U.S. "lag" in the chemical weapons sphere. Conceding to Pentagon pressure, this summer the U.S. Administration sanctioned full-scale production of binary chemical munitions and to all intents and purposes -- with insignificant riders -- approved their siting in Western Europe.

The U.S. defense secretary, deceiving the public, once did not blush to call neutron weapons "humane." Acting on that model, Pentagon "experts" are trying to present chemical binary weapons as "conventional" arms to which every European must become accustomed; first and foremost, FRG citizens, since it is in their country above all that the Pentagon plans to site these weapons. In order to "accustom" them, the idea of the "Soviet chemical threat" and the need to have a "corresponding counterweight" -- not just a counterweight, but an arsenal of the latest chemical arms which, in the schemes of the Pentagon strategists, would be capable of "posing a constant threat to the Soviet Union" and which the Pentagon would use not "in retaliation," but first and in "any conflict" -- is being drummed home. This, in particular, is stated in U.S. field manual FM-100-5, which envisages inflicting a strike across the entire depth of the enemy's defensive formations with "the entire range of nuclear, chemical, and conventional means." Chemical weapons are allotted an extremely substantial role. Pentagon directives demand that chemical weapons be used at the earliest stage of a conflict. In other words, along with nuclear and space strike weapons, these weapons are seen as a first-strike means.

It is now clear why the United States is striving so stubbornly to deadlock discussion of this urgent problem at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament. Just as was the case with the Pershing-2 and long-range cruise missile that are being deployed in a number of West European states, here again we can see the perfidy of the schemes of Washington, which would like to stand aside and is counting on exposing the territories of its NATO allies to the risk of a retaliatory strike.

The Warsaw Pact states' statement adopted the other day in Sofia reaffirmed the firm and consistent line of the fraternal socialist countries aimed at chemical disarmament. It states in particular that: "Under present-day conditions the task of totally banning and scrapping chemical weapons, including in their most dangerous binary form, is of increasing acuteness and urgency."

The Soviet Union has repeatedly opposed the production of binary chemical weapons. No work has ever been or is being conducted to create these weapons in the USSR. Moreover, even the Pentagon spokesman speaking at the aforesaid press call was forced to recognize the fact that "the USSR does not produce binary weapons." The Soviet Union strictly adheres to existing international agreements on chemical weapons. It has never transferred any types of chemical weapons to any of its allies and does not intend to do so.

The USSR is prepared for any measures which would promote the resolution of the task of completely ridding mankind of the chemical threat. Along with the other Warsaw Pact countries, our country also advocates ridding Europe of chemical weapons, supports the GDR and CSSR Governments' efforts to create a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe, and considers that an international accord on the nonproliferation of these weapons would promote the general efforts aimed at completely banning them.

The peoples are demanding that chemical weapons be banned. In order to do this, it is necessary for a constructive approach to this problem be shown by the U.S. side. Washington's attempts to cover up the real state of affairs with lies and falsifications are doomed to failure.

RESPONSE TO UN ON ARMS HIGHLIGHTS COOPERATION

LD050807 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] New York, November 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent S. Baybakov reports:

The Soviet Union has been doing and will continue to do its utmost for lessening the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, for putting an end to the buildup of nuclear arsenals, for achieving effective agreements in the sphere of arms limitation and disarmament. This is the approach that has been displayed by the Soviet side at the talks on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva started on its initiative. This is stated in an answer of the USSR to the U.N. secretary general who requested U.N. member countries to inform him of the talks on disarmament and arms limitation held outside the U.N. framework.

Progress at the Geneva talks depends, in the first place, on whether both sides observe unswervingly the reached agreement on their subject and objectives, the answer points out. As for the Soviet Union, it is doing all that depends on it for putting the agreement into effect. The Soviet Union put forward at the talks a whole program of measures whose characteristic feature is strict adherence to the principle of equality and equal security which excludes the acquiring of military advantages by any of the sides. In the striving to ensure proper conditions for working out constructive solutions, the USSR proposed the institution of a moratorium on nuclear and space weapons for the whole period of the Geneva talks.

The answer stresses that the Soviet side is insistently pressing for the beginning of a practical discussion at the talks of measures to be taken concerning the key problem -- the prevention of an arms race in space. It is obvious that the militarization of outer space will speed up the arms race in all the spheres, first and foremost the race in nuclear arms, as well as further improvement of these armaments, and lead to an aggravation of the threat of nuclear war. An arms race in space also means the diverting of enormous resources from resolving urgent problems facing mankind -- the combatting of famine, diseases and economic backwardness. The Soviet Union is convinced that if both sides display good will in the political sphere it is possible to prevent an arms race in space and to work out a verifiable agreement to this effect.

Unfortunately, however, the U.S. continues to display obvious unwillingness to search for ways to reaching agreement in Geneva, the answer points out. U.S. actions outside the talks are also aimed at unleashing an arms race in space. Within the framework of the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" the U.S. is actively developing nuclear space weapons, a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements and anti-satellite systems and is aiming at undermining the ABM Treaty of 1972. The implementation of this program would inevitably lead to a new, ever more dangerous round of the arms race in all the directions, would make it uncontrollable and would wreck altogether Soviet-American agreements in the sphere of maintaining strategic stability, the USSR answer underlines.

The USSR has always displayed a sense of responsibility with regard to its participation in the arms limitation and disarmament talks, including outside the U.N. framework. It will continue to consistently work for achieving radical changes for the better on the way to curbing the arms race and will display political will and readiness to cooperate constructively with all those who also strive for finding effective solutions, the document stresses in conclusion.

MEDIUM-RANGE NUCLEAR ARMS DISCUSSION HELD

LD051721 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Geneva, November 5 TASS -- A meeting of the group on medium-range nuclear arms took place here today within the framework of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms.

WARSAW PACT MILITARY COUNCIL MEETS IN BERLIN

LD121709 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1637 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Berlin, 12 Nov (ADN) -- A regular meeting of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of the member-states of the Warsaw Pact opened today in the Ministry of National Defense. Taking part are Military Council members from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR. The meeting is being chaired by Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces.

On behalf of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State and of the National Defense Council of the GDR, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense warmly welcomed the fraternal armies' generals, admirals and officers to the GDR.

The GDR defense minister gave a banquet in honor of the members of the Military Council.

The commander-in-chief and the members of the Military Council from the Joint Armed Forces earlier laid wreaths with military ceremonial at the Unter den Linden memorial to the victims of fascism and militarism and at the Berlin-Treptow monument to the fallen Soviet heroes, and commemorated the countless fighters who gave their lives for the liberation of the German people.

MANAGEMENT JOURNAL EDITORS CONFER IN MOSCOW

PM061017 Moscow PRAVDA Russian 27 Oct 85 First Edition

[TASS report: "Seminar Held"]

[Text] The first international seminar of chief editors of socialist countries' journals covering management issues has been held in Moscow. Taking part were journal representatives from Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, the USSR, and the CSSR and of the International Journals PROBLEMY TEORII I PRAKTIKI UPRAVLENIYE [PROBLEMS OF MANAGEMENT THEORY AND PRACTICE] and EKONOMICHESKOYE SOTRUDNICHESTVO STRAN-CHLENOV SEV [ECONOMIC COOPERATION OF THE CEMA MEMBER COUNTRIES].

The seminar participants discussed topical questions of management in the fraternal countries at the present stage. There was an exchange of experience in the coverage of these questions in the fraternal countries' journals.

The seminar participants visited Kalinin CPSU Obkom and the "Tsentroprogrammsistem" science-and-production association and had talks with the leadership of the CEMA Secretariat and the USSR Academy of Sciences.

O.A. Chukanov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section, took part in the seminar's work.

U.S., ISRAEL STAGE 'ACT OF PROVOCATION' AT UN

PM111723 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Act of Provocation in United Nations"]

[Text] New York, 11 Nov -- U.S. and Israeli Zionists have staged an unseemly act of provocation against the United Nations by holding in its headquarters premises a "seminar" allegedly pegged to that organization's 40th anniversary. In fact it developed into a political assemblage accompanied by unbridled attacks on the United Nations and on the countries which represent the majority of the international community in it. The immediate aim of this onslaught was to attempt to discredit the resolution adopted by the General Assembly 10 years ago in which the international community described Zionism as a form of racism. Washington took the most active part in the act of provocation, sending a whole group of high-ranking representatives of the administration and congressmen to take part. Nor did the U.S. President refrain from taking part in the venture. In this message to the "conference," using the imperial tone characteristic of the present U.S. Administration, he threatened to "remove" from UN history the General Assembly resolution which does not suit Washington or Tel Aviv.

The majority of UN members are asking: How could the UN Secretariat allow this assemblage to be held under the UN roof -- an assemblage which in fact opposed the organization itself and its decisions?

U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD RESOLUTION ON ZIONISM VIEWED

LD112058 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 11 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev

The United Nations General Assembly adopted ten years ago a resolution describing the ideology and practice of Zionism as a form of racism. The anniversary has been chosen by some in the United States as a pretext for launching a noisy and, putting it bluntly, unseemly propaganda campaign. Its objectives are conspicuous: to try and exonerate America's chief Middle East client and (?American) [words indistinct] the region.

Has any justification emerged for this policy? Ten years have passed and much has changed in the world. Much indeed has changed, but not the essence of Zionism. Hardly a day passes throughout all these years without an act of state-sponsored (?terror and) aggression (?and) expansionism on the part of Tel Aviv. Following the Zionist slogan "Land without people [word indistinct] to people without land", the Israeli invaders continue the policy of virtual genocide on the occupied Arab land, sparing neither women, nor children, nor old men. Their hands are stained with blood of the victims of Sabra and Shatila massacre, their planes sow death and destruction thousands of kilometres away from the "Land of Zion."

In the United States, where there is so much talk about "combatting terrorism militants from the fascist-tinged Jewish Defence League commit with impunity political assassination (?of state) bandit raids on diplomatic missions and offices of foreign states terrorize their citizens. [paragraph as received]

As ten [words indistinct] the U.N. resolution on Zionism hits the nail on the head, and there are simply no arguments to [word indistinct] its justification or topicality. Well, here are people who would like to "remove" the resolution from the U.N. chronicle.

And since there are no arguments, invectives of all sorts are used against the United Nations on the part of some very high-ranking Washington officials. Jeane Kirkpatrick, known for her disdain for the supreme international (?forum), went as far as describing the day of the adoption of the resolution as a day of disgrace for the United Nations [word indistinct]. It is a disgrace, but not for the United Nations but for Washington without whose direct and daily support the crimes by Zionism would have been impossible.

U.S. 'IN COMPLETE ISOLATION' AT UN COMMITTEE

LD121229 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] New York, November 12 TASS -- The U.S. role of a policeman and arch opponent of the freedom of the peoples and social progress in the world today graphically made itself manifest in the Third Committee of the U.N. General Assembly (social, humanitarian and cultural). Washington's diplomats found themselves in complete isolation as they voted against a draft resolution which reiterated the sovereign and inalienable right of all the peoples freely to determine their political status and freely to pursue their economic and social development.

The draft document on national experience of drastic social and economic transformations, submitted by a group of socialist and developing states and approved by the overwhelming majority of the U.N. member countries, points out that exchanges of experience to promote social progress will contribute to the implementation of the international strategy of development for the next U.N. decade for development. The resolution also says that peaceful coexistence and cooperation among states and effective disarmament measures are creating auspicious international conditions for the social and economic progress of all countries, especially developing ones.

The draft resolution was co-authorised by Mongolia, Afghanistan, Angola, Belorussia, Benin, Burkina Faso, Hungary, Vietnam, Cuba, Laos, Nicaragua, Poland and Ethiopia.

USSR SUBMITS RESOLUTION AT UN ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

LD121451 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] The Soviet Union has put forward for the consideration of the United Nations General Assembly Second Committee (Economic and Financial Questions) a draft resolution on international economic security. In it, the principle of full sovereignty of states in relations to their own resources and economic activity is affirmed, as is the right of each country to equal participation in the solution of international economic problems.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN ON IAEA REPORT

LD091137 Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] New York, November 9 TASS -- The Soviet Union is a resolute advocate of the use of atomic energy only in the interests of peace and creation, stated V.F. Petrovskiy, representative of the USSR.Speaking at the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly on the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), he pointed out that the Soviet Union, like before, comes out in support of the IAEA's activities in the field of controlled thermonuclear fusion.

It is precisely on the USSR's initiative that a thermonuclear reactor project (INTOR) has been tackled jointly with the USA, Japan and a number of European countries since 1978. The reactor is based on the "Tokamak" installation which has been created by Soviet scientists and technicians. A transition to a stage of technical design and the construction of a test reactor presupposes a principled decision by the INTOR project participating countries at government level.

It is a question of accelerating the laying of foundations of thermonuclear engineering and of a substantial headway in the solution of global energy problems. The realization of the project would contribute to meeting mankind's energy requirements for the entire foreseeable future. It is also of importance that the work in this direction does not lead to broader possibilities for the creation of nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union, true to its principal course, puts forward the exceptionally peaceful humane initiative, which meets the interests of all countries and peoples, unlike projects aimed at using modern technology for military purposes.

SOVIET ENVOY AT UN SESSION ON ARMED CONFLICTS

LD091-03 Moscow TASS in English 0839 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] New York, November 9 TASS — Delegates to the 40th Session of the U.S. General Assembly have started deliberations on a draft resolution calling on states in conflict to cease hostilities immediately and start talks.

The Soviet delegation believes that an approval of the resolution submitted by the Socialist Republic of Romania should become an additional stimulus for mobilizing the efforts of states to end armed conflicts, said the USSR's permanent representative to the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy.

The Soviet Union shares the idea, contained in the draft resolution, that the principles of non-use of force, non-interference in internal affairs and respect for sovereignty and peaceful settlement of disputes should become a genuine law of international life.

RESOLUTION AGAINST CW PRESENTED AT UN

LD071836 Moscow TASS in English 1713 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] New York, November 7 TASS -- The group of socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, has tabled at the First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly a draft resolution calling for the speediest conclusion of a convention on banning the development, production and stockpiling of all types of chemical weapons and on their destruction. The draft resolution draws attention to the need for all states honestly to conduct talks on outlawing chemical weapons and to refrain from any actions which could hold back progress at these talks, including from the production and deployment of binary and other new types of chemical arms, and moves to store them in the territories of other states.

A total and effective ban on the development, production and building of stockpiles of all types of chemical weapons, and their elimination is one of the most urgent tasks in the field of disarmament, the authors of the draft emphasize.

U.S. INSTITUTE OFFICIALS VOICE PESSIMISM

LD111329 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Weekly "Top Priority" program with moderator Vladimir Posner and a United States of America and Canada Institute deputy director, Dr Radomir Bogdanov, and institute member Dr Sergey Plekhanov; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Posner] Well, with the Geneva summit now just days away, actually, I think that should be our topic, quite obviously, and I would like to ask both of you gentlemen if you could give me a short assessment, if you wish, of the Soviet approach to and view of the summit. Who would like to start?

[Bogdanov] Let me.

[Posner] Dr Bogdanov.

[Bogdanov] Let me say just a few words about how Moscow sees that event. First of all, you know, in my position of a student of American scene and of the Soviet-American relations, I have been very much in touch with Soviet people and I should say that there is a very great, immense interest to Geneva. I am getting a number of telephone calls, people come into my office, those who know me they call me at my home asking how is Geneva, what they should expect. So what does it mean? It means that there is, as I told you already, there is a great interest in Moscow, in the Soviet Union as a whole, to that (?meeting).

[Posner] You mean people are concerned.

[Bogdanov] People are concerned and very much concerned. Why? Because it's not a secret, it's a fact that people were and are very much concerned because of a great danger. There is a feeling of a danger. Nuclear danger which is lying upon our heads is very much felt here and the state of the Soviet-American relations, and I should say that they've been worsening all the time. And what is the strange, the real strange fact that closer we are to Geneva the worse those relations becoming, you know. So, there is a big hope that Geneva will bring some improvement in the Soviet-American relations. At the same time, there is a certain level, I would say not a certain, just a big level of pessimism about Geneva because people look at the American position, people listen to the speeches, to the statements coming from the American side. People read some interviews and there is a question if America is so much inclined to be caring only about their own interests what we should expect from Geneva. So, you have a mixture of hope at one side and the pessimism on the other side.

[Posner] Dr Bogdanov, you were talking about popular concern, the man on the street, your acquaintances and the general feeling in the Soviet Union. We are no less interested in the attitude of the Soviet Government. First of all, is there a difference in this attitude and, second, with what kind of a view is the Soviet Government approaching Geneva? Dr Plekhanov, perhaps you could comment on that.

[Plekhanov] Well, in the first place, I don't think that there is any difference between attitudes to the summit on the part of the Soviet public and the Soviet Government. I think they see eye to eye on that. The Soviet Government is just as concerned about the deterioration of Soviet-American relations, the increase in tensions, the heightened danger of a nuclear war, the accelerated arms race, and all those things. We don't regard them as healthy development. And, in connection with that, the Soviet Government has been putting forward all kinds of initiatives designed to be acceptable to the United States.

The hallmark of our initiatives is that they are acceptable and that's why they have attracted so much attention in the West, because this is serious bargaining, this is serious business, and I think that the Soviet Government is approaching the summit as an opportunity to produce serious changes in Soviet-American relations, to stop the process of deterioration, and if possible to turn them in the direction of improvement.

[Posner] Well, it is true that the Soviet Government has indeed proposed a whole series of initiatives over the past relatively short period of time. Now, in the United States, there are some who say that if this is really all public relations, that the aim of all of this is indeed to persuade public opinion -- not so much in the Soviet Union, but in the United States -- that the Soviet Union really does, is intent upon reaching agreement, but that in reality that is not true. Now, what is, how would you treat this whole public relations assessment of what the Soviet proposals are?

[Bogdanov] You know, Vladimir, it sounds very strange, how, now in the modern, present environment, how you can separate your policy from the public relations. They are going together. They are going together and any policy nowadays is a public policy. You have to build up your policy on the popular support. You should make your policy known to your own public opinion and to the other side's public opinion. What's wrong with that? I cannot understand. When American side makes hue and cry around anything they suggest it's not a public relations business, it's American policy. When we do something of the sort they say it's public relations. I don't think it's a fair approach. What they say about us, it's exactly public relations, but what does it mean? It means they got scared, they have got worried about the impact of our proposals on people's mind. So, I am really surprised when they say all that.

Now, now, you know, you should judge any proposals on their merits, not on their, you know, how they are perceived by you. What are our proposals' merits? Number one, they are meeting American worries and desires halfway. That's very important -- halfway. Number two, they are very practical. They are very practical and we believe if they are taken seriously by the other side it's a very good ground and very productive ground for a compromise, if you like, to find out a compromise. And number three, you know, as far as I know and I am convinced that Geneva it's a kind of historical change in the Soviet-American relations. On you have it or you miss it. There is no other way out. We are very serious about Geneva. We are taking very seriously the Geneva meeting. We don't want it to be a confrontation show or a propaganda or public relations show. We want to be it first businesslike, businesslike in the sense that two sides are taking into consideration their worries and interests and on that ground trying to find out a common approach to the solution of the problems. And I believe it's very simple.

[Posner] Dr Bogdanov, you have just used the word describing the Soviet proposals as meeting American desires halfway. And you, Dr Plekhanov, have said that these proposals take into consideration American needs. Dr Bogdanov, how would you look at this issue of meeting the Americans halfway? I understand this whole problem of the heavy missiles and the cuts that we have proposed -- limiting the number of warheadsto 6,000 per country and having no more than 60 percent of those warheads on any one of the threeparts of the tried. Would you to furnish any more details that you think are very important?

[Bogdanov] You know, if you take a pen and you make a proper calculation you will see that as it concerns our so-called heavy missiles, it comes down, it comes down in warheads to 3,600, something like...

[Ponsner, interrupting] Maximum.

[Bogdanov] Maximum, yes. And what is the American figure now, if you take the latest American proposal?

[Posner] Three thousand. I believe.

[Bogdanov] Three thousand, three thousand, something like that. So there is a difference in 600 warheads. Isn't it a halfway? I believe it's more than halfway. So, there is a ground for real compromise. But, we forget one thing which is very important. There is only, there is one major condition for these cuts which is not met by the American side so far. I mean the deployment of, in the cosmos, striking, striking...

[Posner, interrupting] Space strike weapons. Not only deployment, the development of [word indistinct] research, [words indistinct] everything [words indistinct].

[Bogdanov] [Words indistinct] research, testing, development, because you, you, it's just a wishful thinking even 50 or you may say 80 percent without that condition: that they don't test, they don't research, they don't test, they don't develop. You know, so far if you study American proposals you will not see a bit of concession to the Soviet Union on that. So, it means that they know that without meeting that condition no cuts are possible. So I have a suspicion, I am sorry to say, Vladimir, I have suspicion that it's a deliberate attempt to make a propaganda show how nice they are to us but they know for sure that without meeting that condition (?bargain), no deal is possible. So, you have a question how far the other side is sincere in suggesting in all that great proposals, great cuts and things like that. That's my point.

[Posner] That's a very strong statement. I'd like, I wonder if Dr Plekhanov shares the view that perhaps indeed what the American side is pursuing is indeed a grandstand play, as they say in America, and that is offering on the one hand cuts, but refusing to budge on SDI, and therefore, knowing that nothing will happen. Do you think that that could indeed be a hidden motive somewhere?

[Plekhanov] Well, there have been some very disquieting developments in the U.S. Government in the last few weeks. In early October, the Reagan administration had a review of the ABM Treaty as it (?impacts) the work on SDI, and they came to a conclusion, which is a striking conclusion, I would say, that the...

[Posner, interrupting] ABM Treaty.

[Plekhanov] Amazing, amazing, amazing, amazing, conclusion that the ASM Treaty of 1972 permits everything short of deployment, which is...[Plekhanov changes thought] No legal expert who knows anything about ABM in the United States, not to mention the Soviet Union, has supported that kind of interpretation. Now, if that interpretation really reflects the desire of the U.S. Government and we have no grounds to think that it doesn't because recently President Reagan has reiterated that this is how they read the ABM Treaty, although he said that there are other interpretations as well. If that is how they see the ABM Treaty then we have, I think, a very big problem.

[Posner] Yes.

[Plekhanov] And that is reflected in their attitude to the talks on SDI. So far they have not really been willing to speak about demilitarization -- nonmilitarization of space.

[Posner] A few days ago on the prime time evening news program "Vremya," which as we all know is shown all over the Soviet Union, they featured a very interesting poll done of people in the streets who were asked what they thought would happen at Geneva, what would be the results, and some of you mentioned were quite pessimistic. Others were not.

I would say that the ratio was two out of three were hopeful. Now these are just average people who are not experts, who may not know the details, who certainly don't know things like the number of warheads and all of that. Now you, gentlemen, are indeed experts. Soviet-American relations are your field. At the same time you are ordinary people and I would like to ask you both in conclusion what do you really think can be the outcome of Geneva. Dr. Plekhanov?

[Pekhanov] Well, I wish you hadn't asked that question because that ... [laughs]

[Posner] All right, you can simply say, no comment. What about you, Dr Bogdanov?

[Bogdanov] Yes, but I would be quite frank with you. I am rather pessimistic and I base my pessimism on the knowledge of the American policy, on the knowledge of the nature of this administration. And if I am wrong, Vladimir, I promise to you -- and I wish I were wrong -- and if I am wrong I promise to you to state it publicly that I was wrong.

[Posner] Well, thank you very much.

U.S. STRESSES DISAGREEMENTS AFTER SHULTZ VISIT

LD092304 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Nov 85

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov, APN political observer].

[Text] On the main topic of the week, one should mention the business [delovoy] visit to Moscow of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. When the visit ended, U.S. representatives noted points of divergence, they spoke about the possibility of agreements only on second- and third-priority issues. This is the same story all over again: To have a meeting and at the same time to have a non-meeting, somehow the desire is there to strip it of its meaning, to distract attention to third-priority issues at the expense of resolving the main task -- preventing the arms race from spreading to space and halting it on earth. Anyway, Reagan repeats that he is prepared for a new start in Soviet-U.S. relations. He will soon see, whether it is true. The Soviet side believes that if political fortutude is displayed and the sides meet each other halfway, a lot can still be rectified.

Let us take the issue of testing nuclear weapons, for example. Leaders of Argentina, Mexico, Sweden, India, Tanzania, and Greece have addressed, not only on their behalf -- they are supported by nonaligned countries -- they sent a message to the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States, calling for a halt to the nuclear tests. The Soviet Union has already stopped them, suspended them until 1 January of next year, and is prepared to prolong validity of this moratorium if it is joined by the United States. Moreover, we are ready for an agreement of indefinite duration banning the nuclear tests right now.

REAGAN ADVOCATES 'POLICY OF STRENGTH' IN SPEECH

Logic Turned 'Upside Down'

LD121719 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1630 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, 12 Nov (TASS) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan delivered a frank sermon advocating a "Policy of strength" on the occasion of Veterans' Day at Arlington Cemetery. All who perished for us and for our country were somehow or other victims of a peace process which failed, victims of a refusal to remember certain things; for example, the best way to maintain peace is to stay strong, Reagan declared. He proposed strength, affirming that it is "a factor which cannot be misinterpreted." "Strength is a warning that actions bring certain consequences, it is a caution that aggression will not go unanswered," he said.

Reagan's utterances leave no doubt as to the fact that strength is needed by the United States primarily to continue the policy of state terrorism and dictate toward other countries. He declared in particular that the United States must "extend a helping hand and fight," meaning the counterrevolutionary elements and groups in various regions of the world by whose hands Washington wages "an undeclared war" against regimes and governments not to its liking. And here, turning logic upside down, he asserted that if the United States does not do this, "peace will be under threat." He made malicious insinuations toward the Soviet Union, actually accusing it of violating previously concluded agreements. "Peace fails when we forget that agreements which have been concluded must not be violated with impunity," he declared, attempting to distract attention from numerous violations of existing accords by the United States.

Reagan's speech is seen by observers as a model of the approach to the solution of international problems "from a position of strength" -- an approach which is incompatible with the UN Charter and with normal relations between states.

Recent Statement Contradicted

LD122216 Moscow TASS in English 2125 GMT 12 Nov 85

["Washington's Power Postulates" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 12 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev

U.S. President Ronald Reagan, speaking at a Veterans' Day ceremony in Washington, reaffirmed his commitment to the position-of-strength policy. But less than two weeks ago, in his replies to questions put by Soviet journalists, the White House chief called for abandoning such an approach to international relations.

One of the issues, according to him, which generated immense tension in Soviet-American relations in recent years was the attempt to settle problems by using military force. It is necessary to find a way to put an end to the attempts to resolve problems by force, the President went on record as saying: In fact, however, it turns out that the appeal applies to the entire world, to all countries, except the United States.

Does this mean that Washington's old political theses whose practical realization has so endangered world security remain in force? How, for instance, can one tally the President's peace rhetoric with the thesis formulated in the Republicans' 1980 election platform to the effect that the United States should ensure sufficient growth of military spending so as to gain ultimately military superiority?

Facts confirm that Washington has trenslated into life the demand for the unprecedented growth of miliary expanditures, and is still doing that -- the present administration gave the Pentagon a trillion dollars of the tax payers' money during the first four years in office. Allocations for the U.S. war machine in the current financial year have reached 302.5 billion dollars. The President himself, setting forth his foreign policy credo, constantly talks about American strength: We should build peace on the basis of strength alone... Peace should be based on strength. Well, he not only talks. Suffice it to recall Grenada and the undeclared wars waged by the United States against the peoples of Nicaragua and Afghanistan, the proclamation of nearly entire world as the "sphere of U.S. vital interests."

Other representatives of the U.S. Administration are even more open to their remarks. U. S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger declared last year that military force should be used when this becomes absolutely necessary. And the absolute necessity means the need to gain the upper hand. Quite recently, praising the "star wars" programme at the Senate Armed Service Committee, the Pentagon chief let the cat out of the bag when he stated: "If we can get a system which is effective and which we know can render their (the Soviet Union's) weapons impotent, we could be back in a situation we were in, for example, when we were the only nation with a nuclear weapon."

So, American strength, its further building along the ways of perfecting nuclear armaments and complementing they with fundamentally new weapons -- strike space ones -- are the true political "postulates" of the present administration. Official Washington, however, is obviously making a mistake in the hope of winning military superiority The Soviet Union has firmly declared that it will give an adequate response to any American steps in that direction. There will be no American monopoly either on earth, or in outer space. The desire to be guided by the "power" postulates will only result in diminished security for the United States and enhanced war menace to the peoples of the entire world.

There is a way out of the situation. This is reaching an accord on the immediate termination of the arms race -- first of all nuclear ones -- on earth and prevention of the race in outer space. Such an agreement can be reached only on an honest and equitable footing, without the attempts to "outplay" the USSR and dictate to its terms. There will be a chance to make a positive, constructive headstart in a week from now -- at the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva. The Soviet Union is wholly prepared for that. It is now up to the United States to reciprocate.

CLAIMS OF CENSORSHIP IN REAGAN INTERVIEW DENIED

LD130947 Moscow TASS in English 0913 GMT 13 Nov 85

["Unfounded Theses of American Propaganda" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 12 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Vladimir Goncharov

Speaking at a briefing on November 5, deputy White House press secretary Larry Speakes, and after him, "Voice of America" commentators (on several occasions, right up to this date) touched upon the question of publication in the Soviet Union of the recent interview given by President Ronald Reagan to Soviet journalists. While saying that the President of the United States had the opportunity to state his views directly to Soviet people, they at the same time alleged that some portions of the interview published in the Soviet newspaper IZVESTIYA were censored.

In doing so, the "Voice of America" naturally enough went further than the official American spokesman. This propaganda mouthpiece of Washington could not help saying

Written answers of President Reagan to the five questions submitted to the President earlier were published almost in full, said one broadcast of the "Voice of America", however, the test of the 30-mi ute interview was severely cut. Differences in ways information is received and distributed in the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., alleged another broadcast, illustrate fundamental differences between Soviet and American societies. Having access to any information, both objective and tendentious, Americans arrive at well-founded conclusions and influence the policy of their government. What can be said concerning thse allegations?

First of all, let us say that Mr. Reagan's interview occupied an entire page in the newspaper IZVESTIYA. It is obvious to everyone who ever held the mentioned Soviet publication in his hands that this is a huge newspaper space accomodating 1,200 lines. Naturally, during the publication of such a long interview the editorial board had to "compress" its text somewhat -- to a very insignificant extent. But then, as the "Voice of America" admitted, all written answers of the President submitted to him also in writing were published in full. As to questions and answers of the 30-minute interview, during their publication in the newspaper it was necessary to shorten them slightly so that they could fit into the newspaper format. But let us emphasize one point -- only by removing a number of repetitions which, though, are quite natural in living speech. And every unbiased reader will admit that all of Reagan's ideas and views without exception found adequate reflection in the interview published by IZVESTIYA.

Trying to prove its point, the "Voice of America" refers to the well-known interview given by the Soviet leader to TIME magazine. However, this comparison will hardly benefit American propaganda. For in taking the decision to publish the interview of the American President, the choice in Moscow could be made, say, in favor of the NOVOYE VREMYA foreign policy weekly, which is an authoritative publication in many ways resembling TIME magazine. NOVOYE VREMYA in circulated widely both in the U.S.S.R. and abroad. However, the interview was published in one of the most popular newspapers in the Soviet Union whose circulation is beyond comparison with tht of any American newspaper, to say nothing of TIME magazine. According to the estimates of sociologists, at least 35-40 million people read IZVES YA every day! This means that the U.S. President had the opportunity to address an incomparably larger audience. It seems that this fact contradicts the allegations of American propaganda to the effect that the Soviet Union tried to limit the possibility of Soviet people to read the President's words. Let us note in passing if we speak of limitations that the Soviet journalists had no chance to ask questions and receive the President's answers about the life of the United States because the "live" interview lasted for 30 minutes only.

And finally, let us say the following: Mr. Speakes and the "Voice of America" as well would find themselves in a difficult position if they decided to mention a case when an American newspaper carried the full text of fundamentally important Soviet foreign policy documents, speeches by Soviet leaders or important articles of Moscow-based newspapers. The general rule for the press in the United States is not to publish the original text, but to provide an account (and there is lot of such examples) which, regrettably, not only does not convey to the reader the substance of the original, but very often distorts it. Hence, despite what the "Voice of America" says, "a free access" of the Americans to all information is out of the question.

U.S. LEADERS' STATEMENTS LIKENED TO 'FRIED ICE'

LD092305 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Nov 85

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by APN political observer Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] Wiesbaden is just one point on the map of U.S. military bases.

Here is one of these maps published, incidentally, in THE NEW YORK TIMES. On both the right-hand and left-hand sides, a list of countries with a description of the nature of the bases is given. There are bases all over the world, but primarily, around us. The total number of U.S. bases is 1,500 and the total number of servicemen outside the United States is almost 550,000. The U.S. President said in his recent interview with Soviet journalists, when the subject of bases was raised that he did not remember the figure by heart, but he did not explain why the United States needed so many bases.

At present, the President is preparing for the Geneva summit. According to reports, the preparations take up half of his office hours. But look at how the U.S. magazine U.S. NEWS WORLD REPORT sees the nature of this summit. [Video shows the cover of the magazine featuring Reagan in armor and one of his aides offering him a sword] Reagan is dressed in armor and a sword is being held at the ready. It is exactly this sort of super-gladiators fight that the Soviet side objects to. A more serious approach is needed. When preparing for Geneva, the President meets with experts and one of them, a woman, said something amazing to journalists. She said she had to make it clear that the Russians are absolutely normal people. Exactly the same anti-Soviet mythology which appeared immediately after the October Revolution and has been misleading and frightening Americans for 68 years, takes its toll.

One recalls here an advertisement of the Berlitz foreign languages school. This advertisement was put on the air by a radio station belonging to the same THE NEW YORK TIMES and perhaps it is still being broadcast. The authors of the advertisements promise to teach a foreign language quickly. It begins with the phrase: Je vous aime. The advertisement explains that the French express their affection in such a way. Then: Ich liebe dich is on the air -- the same phrase, but in German this time; everyone submits to love. Finally, the announcer declares: Even Russians have such a phrase -- Ya vas lyublyu. This little word "even" is probably not there to express some kind of special arrogance, it is just that advertising experts took into account the extent of the absurdity of many U.S. views of Russian. Now compare: The President declares, with a reference to being told about that by somebody else, that there is allegedly no word for freedom in the Russian language. Now, it has been followed by explanations: it appears that the President missed the point. He was told in fact that there is no such word as compromise in the Russian language. But even this is not true, for such a word exists.

All these are not altogether trifles, they show what kind of conceptions the U.S. side is taking with it to Geneva. But apart from conceptions, some diplomatic baggage is to be taken along. Nixon's article has already been mentioned among publications concerning the summit. And the former President notes that the summit is a good way to stir bureaucrats to action, to make them prepare all necessary positions and documents. But one is under impression that although bureaucrats in Washington have become somewhat friskier, they still pull in different directions. Official U.S. statements often contradict each other and lead to combinations of contrasting nature, like, say, fried ice.

Let us take, for example, the President's words concerning the fact that a nuclear war cannot be won in contrast to the Pentagon's plans for conducting such warfare. What we have as a result is fried ice. Or, for instance, the White House brochure on the Strategic Defense Initiative contains a promise to adhere to the treaty on limiting the antimissile defense systems. However, the plans to create territorial antimissile defense are absolutely contradictory with this treaty. Or another example: The President told Soviet journalists that the aparthied system is disgusting for every American. At the same time, Washington is in fact carrying out a policy of supporting the white racists of the African south, the ill-famed constructive involvement policy.

U.S. 'SPECIAL SERVICES' CONDEMNED IN YURCHENKO CASE

'Flouting of Morality'

PM092107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 85 p 7

[Text] Soviet readers know about the impudent, inhuman action committed by the U.S. special services against Soviet diplomat Vitaliy Sergeyevich Yurchenko. When on a visit to Rome in connection with his work [v sluzhebnoy komandirovke], he was forcibly kidnapped by persons unknown and taken across the ocean, having been rendered unconscious by powerful drugs [preparaty]. For 3 months he was subjected to sophisticated physical and psychological conditioning in an attempt to extort from him information of interest to U.S. intelligence. But the Soviet man did not falter. Seizing an opportunity when the attention of his custodians had relaxed, Yurchenko fled and turned up at the Soviet Embassy in Washington.

This is the general outline of what happened. But the restrained language of protocol in the reports published about this incident do not convey the whole political, legal, and moral content of what happened. Only when you have thought deeply about the facts do you realize the depths to which those who scream from the rooftops about their philanthrophy and who are prepared to trample on a man to suit their own selfish political interests, have sunk.

A smile sometimes appears on Vitaliy Sergeyevich Yurchenko's face. He escaped to freedom. But the circles under his eyes, the perspiration that springs to his brow, and his intermittent sighing provide a reminder of what he endured. The day before he had been under the television cameras and fielding a hail of preponderantly hostile questions from the U.S. press. Today we are sitting down "in our own circle" -- Yurchenko and a group of Soviet journalists. We sit and hear the Soviet diplomat's story about the terrible months which fell to his lot, we learn new details, and once again, we shudder at our awareness of what can happen nowadays.

A Soviet diplomat arrived in Rome on a business trip. During some free time he set off for the famous Vatican picture gallery. He walked through St Peter's Square. It was daytime and the sun was shining.

"I suddenly felt something fall on me from behind," Yurchenko recounts. "The sun clouded over. I began to collapse. Someone seized me, causing me acute pain.

What was this -- an artfully inflicted blow, an injection of some narcotic poison? Only those who organized and perpetrated the crime can answer these questions.

Yurchenko lost consciousness. Days or weeks passed. When he came round he saw that he was in a room like a hospital ward. People in white coats bustled around him. "Doctors," he thought. "Probably I fell ill," was the thought that flashed through his mind. "I must report this to the Soviet Embassy as soon as possible! But why are these Italian doctors speaking English?"

"You're in America," the "doctors" told the Soviet diplomat. "You voluntarily came over to our side. You are in safe hands and you now have no alternative but to cooperate with us."

For almost 3 months Yurchenko was subjected to physical and psychological torture. Executioners [mastera zaplechnykh del] from the CIA and FBI used powerful preparations on him which caused a state of semi-amnesia.

He was intimidated and attempts were made to break him physically and mentally in order to obtain secret information.

His persistent demands to have a meeting arranged for him with representatives of the Soviet Embassy were invariably turned down and constant efforts to scare him were made. "You're done for," he was told. "If you return home you face prison or death." By this time a clamourous anti-Soviet campaign had been stirred up in the press, while the newspapers and television reported day after day that "a major Soviet employee had," allegedly, "voluntarily defected to the West."

He was housed at a farm somewhere in the environs of the city of Fredericksburg in the State of Virginia, evidently at one of the CIA's bases. An ominous establishment where they "break" mentally healthy individuals and try to turn them into sick people [dobivayut bolnykh]. There were guards of brutal appearance who follow every move of the "patient," barbed wire with alarm devices surrounding the grounds, and bright floodlights which are switched on at night. There are periodic "seances" when, either by injections or tablets, a person was forcibly drugged up to the eyeballs with some kind of medicaments which induce a state of semiconsciousness. Then, by bringing all kinds of apparatus into play, attempts are made to "extract" information stored in a person's memory.

"I told them: 'You are behaving like fascists,'" Yurchenko recalls. "'People like this were tried at the Nuremberg trial.'

"They either laughed or threatened me with all kinds of punishment.

"'You'll disappear here, and no one will remember you,' I was told by one of my tormentors, by the name of Phil.

"They all went by nicknames. It was only later that I learned the real names and surnames of some of them.

"'I can inform you,' Phil went on, 'that you are not alone. There have been others who tried to resist. But, in the end they lost their minds. We've got someone here who claims to be Alexander II.'"

Charley (real name Colin Thomson), participant in the "dirty war" in Vietnam and a man simply consumed by a burning hatred for the Soviet Union, was particularly diligent in mocking the Soviet diplomat.

We listen to the narrative of the Soviet man who has lived through so much and we see before our eyes the members of the CIA and FBI "team" -- the malicious Charley, the jesuitically ingratiating Phil, the dim-witted watchdog sitting by the door day and night, not letting it be closed for a moment, and finally, the "experts," all the "medical" and "technical" workers deliberately committing criminal deeds.

What illegality! What an utterly gross flouting of the elementary norms of human morality and international law! And this is being done in the country whose leaders are trumpeting "democracy" and "freedom" for all to hear and are striving to lecture all and everyone on how to respect human rights. This is nothing but the most blatant manifestation of terrorism at state level!

Our conversation draws near its end. Vitaliy Sergeyevich is noticeably tired -- this is the effect upon the organism of treatment with destructive drugs for days on end. But we want to ask one more question: "Tell us, how did you manage to escape?"

Yurchenko smiles: "Better not to go into any details, so as not to hinder any others who are possibly also seeking the way to freedom.

"I will say only this. I have always believed, and told my son on many occasions: 'There are no hopeless situations in life.' I constantly sought an opportunity to escape, since the very day when I understood what had happened to me. And I am fortunate that I managed to do it."

Lawyers Express 'Indignation'

LD111539 Moscow TASS in English 1431 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 11 TASS -- Soviet lawyers are profoundly indignant with the outrage committed by American secret services against Soviet diplomat Vitaliy Yurchenko, the Association of Soviet Lawyers said in a statement.

It said what these services have done has demonstrated their complete disregard for the humane requirements of respect for the honor, dignity and freedom of an individual, which are reflected in the moral norms of any civilized society and formalized in the principles and norms of both national legislation of any state and international law. Any authorities should strictly abide by these fundamental democratical principles.

The forcible seizure of the Soviet diplomat by American secret services has been a gross violation of universally-recognized moral principles and juridical norms.

American secret services' abduction of Vitaliy Yurchenko, his forcible detention by American authorities for a long time, every kind of precaution taken to prevent him from making contact with Soviet representatives, and attempts to persuade him to betray his homeland have been a glaring breach of the basic norms of humanity and main human rights and liberties. The universal declaration of human rights and the international pact on civil and political rights, which have been approved by the entire international community of states, prohibit inhumane, inhuman treatment, any violence, experiments involving narcotics, as well as torture, forcible deprivation of freedom, interrogation and any kind of other interference in the private life of an individual.

The actions of American secret services cannot but draw strong condemnation. The Association of Soviet Lawyers demands severe punishment for the persons guilty of the illegal and anti-humane actions against the Soviet citizen.

Norms of Diplomacy'Violated'

LD111931 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 11 Nov 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; talk by APN political observer Gennadiy Gerasimov -- identified by caption]

[Text] Hello comrades. These days U.S. President Ronald Reagan is continually explaining the U.S. approach to the summit meeting in Geneva. He lays special emphasis on the importance which he and his country ascribe to the problem of human rights and morality. For example, in an interview for the magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, dated for 18 November, the President said it is only we, that is, Americans, who link our ideology with the demands of morality.

This is a timely utterance, if one recalls that now, in November, one can mark a distinctive anniversary -- 10 years since the publication of a report by U.S. Senate commission. It is called "Alleged Assassination Plots Involving Foreign Leaders." This report shocked the world with stories of sophisticated variations of extremely dark deeds by the U.S. special service. The sensation ended with promises to cease such activity.

So now we have emulation of the demands of morality; not of poisoned ball-point pens and similar devilish inventions.

In light of these demands for morality and the importance which the United States places on human rights, how are we to understand what happened to Vitaliy Sergeyevich Yurchenko, a Soviet Embassy diplomat in Washington?

He was abducted, kidnapped, given mind-altering drugs, and interrogated; they tried to get him to betray and threatened him with revenge if he thought of going back; and they tried to seduce him with payment, dollars, if he would stay. The press ranted to the Americans about Yurchenko's defection and gave official statements. Yurchenko succeeded in breaking free. And, if he had not succeeded? In any case, just think what he had to go through, what his wife and children had to go through: first, the terrible not knowing. Then, even worse, the terrible slander when the State Department, the U.S. diplomatic agency at the service of the special services, gloatingly reported that Yurchenko, as they beautifully describe treason over there, allegedly chose freedom.

Now the State Department, together with the special services, are in an extremely awkward situation. Facing failure, the CIA employs the so-called doctrine of plausible denial. Some versions of such a denial have appeared. The first says that first Yurchenko decided one way, then later decided the other. Another version, this one proposed by the President himself, alleges that this was a Moscow plot.

In fact, the U.S. guardians of morality and preservers of human rights have committed an act of state terrorism. The elementary norms of diplomacy were violated. And not just diplomacy. There was a violation of the elementary norms of behavior of civilized peoples. Washington likes lecturing others on human rights. Is it not time for the hypocrite himself to hear about it?

'Risky Pursuits' by CIA

LD091716 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Nov 85

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by APN political observer Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] Now, for another event of the past week: the return home of Vitaliy Sergeyevich Yurchenko, an employee of the Soviet Embassy in Washington. The U.S. special services kidnap people. What is more, Yurchenko was kidnapped in Italy where, it seems, these services are quite free to do as they please. He was enticed with millions, given substances which weaken willpower and self-control, and was interrogated under torture. After 3 months, Yurchenko managed to get away. He appeared at a news conference to expose this act of state terrorism. But Reagan is taking the special services under his protection. He says the possibility of a deliberate game on the part of the Russians cannot be ruled out. The very fact that Reagan mentioned such a preposterous possibility again reveals his view that you can expect anything from the Russians. In fact, we have the right to expect the generally recognized norms of civilized behavior to be maintained in relations between states, people not to be kidnapped, and attempts not made to turn them into traitors in order to score a point or two for oneself.

It seems the CIA has begun to indulge again in risky pursuits which at one stage, were suspended after scandalous exposures of plots, in the CIA jargon, to alter people's state of health -- to put it simply, to murder foreign politicians.

To Reagan's displeasure, reports have appeared in the press of plots against Al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, by U.S. special services. If the United States does not like the set-up in another state, if the United States gets angry over something, it immediately forgets about respectability.

CIA PLAN TO OVERTHROW AL-QADHDHAFI OUTLINED

LD101734 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1029 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, 10 Nov (TASS) -- An instruction from President Reagan which gives the Central Intelligence Agency the right to carry out subversive operations against Libya and the leadership of this state has come into the hands of the press. The local press has described the appearance of information about a report prepared by the Central Intelligence Agency and other U.S. intelligence services in June 1984 called "An Assessment of the Vulnerability of Libya" as direct evidence of the policies of state terrorism and subversion carried out by Washington against governments it dislikes. In the report the conclusion is drawn that "no other action apart from promoting the overthrow of the Al-Qadhdhafi regime can bring about a significant and long-term change in Libya's policies." It is claimed that the Al-Qadhdhafi government actually lends support to terrorist groups and that these actions run counter to the interests of the United States. This is how the authors of the report try to give grounds for their "right" to interfere in the internal affairs of Libya and to overthrow the lawful government of the republic.

According to the same data the measures approved by the U.S. President and included in the report provide for the encouragement of states neighboring Libya to undertake hostile acts against the Libyan state. Other measures include the destabilization of the internal situation in Libya and in particular the kindling of differences between Libya's military leadership and the head of the Libyan state in the hope that the army will act in alliance with Libyan emigres abroad. According to the press, the presidential instruction prohibits the physical elimination of the head of state. However, the CIA report speaks directly of assassination as a "method of solving the problem." The U.S. press claims the cited information is reliable and was leaked to the press contrary to White House intentions. The White House services are urgently seeking the sources of the leak of this presidential instruction.

APN PUBLISHES BROCHURE ON CIA ACTIVITIES

LD101355 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 10 TASS -- The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is an obedient tool of the United States' policies of expansionism and domination under all post-war administrations, Soviet publicist Fedor Sergeyev writes. In a brochure titled "Queen or pawn?", brought out in English by the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY publishing house, he analyzes the CIA's activity throughout its existence.

Sergeyev writes that the myth that the CIA cannot be controlled either by the President or Congress is a ploy of bourgeois propaganda aimed at deluding the U.S. and world public.

Among other foreign policy state institutions in the United States, the CIA, undoubtedly, plays a leading role. Sergeyev cites several examples to prove that the CIA conducted major operations not only with knowledge from the U.S. Government, but also under its direct orders. The writer concludes that the references to the "uncontrollable CIA" reveal the U.S. Administration's attempts to evade all responsibility for its unseemly actions on the world arena.

After the Reagan administration assumed power in 1980, it is stressed in the brochure, the U.S. course on the world scene started to be characterized by increased aggressiveness. One part of the world after another was being proclaimed to be "zones of U.S. vital interests." The CIA plays the part of chief organizer and participant in "secret wars". According to the American press, the CIA is a mighty weapon of the President.

The writer observes that Cuba, the first socialist country in the Western hemisphere, remains one of the chief targets of Washington's aggressive strategy. It has become known that in Response to Reagan's call for resolute measures against Cuba, the CIA has worked out since 1983 16 anti-Cuban military and political actions. Between 1978 and 1983, Sergeyev stresses, the United States provided Afghan counter-revolutionaries with more than 218 million dollars in aid. At present, 50 million dollars are annually spent to finance subversive actions against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The money finds its way to the enemies of the Afghan revolution through direct channels of the CIA. The situation is heightening around independent Nicaragua. According to American NEWSWEEK magazine, the author of the brochure writes, the CIA possesses an 80 million dollar fund to finance subversive operations against Nicaragua. The CIA stepped up its activity in the Middle East, in Africa, in south and southeast Asia. The list can be continued, the writer points out.

The author of the brochure stresses that all CIA operations are directed at implementing the aggressive policy of the United States. The espionage agency remains an integral part of the U.S. state machine designed to serve the monopolies.

UK, U.S. AGREE ON ATLANTIC SUBMARINE BASE

LD111001 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Commentary by station commentator Sergey Pravdin]

[Text] The U.S. information agency AP, referring to the British THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, reports that the Washington administration and the British Conservative Government have reached agreement on the construction by the Pentagon of a nuclear submarine base on the Altantic island of Ascension. This island is a British colonial possession. At the microphone is our commentator Sergey Pravdin:

Ascension Island is a small, less than 90 square km, but is of considerable strategic importance for it is situated approximately half-way between Great Britain and its colonial Atlantic possession -- the Falkland, Malvinas, Islands. Incidentally, Ascension Island was widely used by Britain during the 1982 Anglo-Argentine military conflict. It is literally staffed with various military facilities at present, among which is a U.S. space monitoring station of missile and satellite launchings. The island's entire population is comprised of servicemen, civil specialists working at military facilities, and their services personnel. According to the information supplied by the press, the United States has over 1,500 military bases abroad at present situated on the territory of 32 states. The Pentagon is permanently keeping approximately 550,000 servicemen there, or roughly a quarter of the U.S. Armed Forces' total strength. Surrounding the USSR with a circle of military bases during the entire post-war period has been one of the main objectives of the Pentagon's strategy, which puts a stake on the so-called forward-based facilities and inflicting a first strike. These bases are alloted a considerable role in the process of developing [razrabotka] and creating [sozdaniye] space strike weapons within the notorious Strategic Defense Initiative framework. They are widely used by the United States for struggling with national liberation movements in various areas of the globe. That is why the widest circles of the international public increasingly resolutely demand liquidation of U.S. military bases and the removal of nuclear weapons from them.

RYZHKOV RECEIVES DPRK AMBASSADOR 12 NOV

LD121415 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 12 Nov 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Ryzhkov today received Kwon Hui-kyong, ambassador of the DPRK in the USSR, at the latter's request. In the course of the conversation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, certain questions of the further development of Soviet-Korean relations were discussed.

DPRK PAPER PROTESTS U.S. WAR MONUMENT PLAN

PM121544 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "DPRK: Justified Indignation"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Nov -- The newspaper NODONG SINMUN has published a commentary protesting the decision by the U.S. House of Representatives to erect a "monument to veterans of the Korean war."

The erection of such a "monument," the commentary notes, is meant to fan military hysteria in the United States and implant among Americans the idea that participation in aggressive U.S. adventures abroad is a "matter of honor" for them. All this indicates that people in the United States have forgotten the lessons of history and are again challenging the cause of peace and human progress.

Openly voicing claims to world domination, the United States is shipping up the arms race and conducting feverish preparations for a nuclear war. For example, Washington still maintains a major expeditionary corps in South Korea, has deployed there over 1,000 nuclear charges and chemical and other deadly weapons, and is fueling tension in the Korean Peninsula. It is the United States that is responsible for the growing military danger in this region, NODONG SINMUN points out.

SERGEYEV VIEWS U.S. FAR EAST MANEUVERS

SK121113 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Dear listeners: The Soviet Union has sought and is still seeking a peace-oriented foreign policy to strengthen international security. One of the objectives of this policy is to struggle for peace in the Far East.

With regard to this, in this hour, we will carry a commentary by Sergeyev on the Soviet Union's recent proposals for the stabilization of the situation in the Far East.

This year, the peoples of Asia and all other progressive peoples of the world observed the 40th anniversary of the annihilation of the German fascists and the Japanese militarists. By the great victory won through great sacrifices, many peoples in Asia were released from the cursed occupation of the foreign forces, the colonial system was abolished in this region, and a bloc of new powerful anti-imperialist sovereign states was established.

As has been clearly shown by the past 40 years since the war, the historic changes which took place on the Asian continent have never reversed, and the people'a aspirations for peace, independence, and social progress cannot be obstructed.

However, following the war, the world reactionaries, headed by the U.S. imperialists, continued their attempt to restore the system of suppression and subjugation in this region. The United States still regards the Far East as a eastern front to oppose the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The United States has established a network of military bases in this region and has started a forward deployment of nuclear means. The United States is moving to seek the remilitarization of Japan and form a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul aggression group. The U.S. ruling circles are trying to destabilize the situation and maintain the cause of international tension in the Far East. By so doing, they are trying to promote distrust and friction among the peoples in this region and to create a new conflict, while fomenting the existing conflicts.

The large military exercises which are frequently staged near the border of the Soviet Union and the DPRK, the continued infiltration of the territorial airspace of the DPRK by U.S. reconnaissance planes, and all other similar aggressive acts are all seeking these objectives.

Because of the imperialists, the Asian people have already experienced the miserable result of nuclear destruction and devastating war. This is the reason why our country is warning that the things of the past should not be repeated, and is proposing to prevent the situation from developing into a direct confrontation and from becoming tense to such an extent that a conflict is created.

The Soviet Union and other Asian socialist countries are seeking mutually acceptable measures to prevent the danger of war. Thus, the foreign policies of these countries are seeking to create a realistic precondition to turn the Far East into a zone of peace.

The draft of the revised program of the CPSU says that the Soviet Union supports the countries and peoples that oppose the attack of the imperialist forces of aggression and defend freedom, independence, and national dignity.

Our country has put forth many specific proposals to ease tension in the Far East. (?The unilateral freezing of nuclear tests) precisely serves this objective. In addition, the Soviet Union unilaterally pledged that it would not use nuclear weapons first.

At the same time, the Soviet Union considers that a confidence-building measure, including a confidence-building measure in the military field, should be taken as a principle of the security in the Far East.

Our country is calling for the discontinuation of seeking military superiority in the Far East and the rest of Asia and the creation of an atmosphere of true trust and friendship. The Soviet Union's new proposal of calling a meeting for the security of Asia and the Far East is precisely seeking this objective.

Our country is invariably supporting the constructive and peaceful proposals put forth by other socialist countries in this region. The proposals include the proposal of the DPRK to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

The peace proposals of the Soviet Union are warmly supported by the peoples of many Asian countries, including the fraternal Korean people. The DPRK fully supports the Soviet Union's plan to handle the security issue of the Far East and the whole Asia as a package.

The proposal of the Soviet Union to stabilize the situation in Asia and the Pacific once again shows that our country is defending peace and security. Neverthless, the United States and its allies are seeking a contradictory stand. They are constantly aggravating the international situation and continuing to seek dangerous militarist lines.

TRADE UNION MEETING WITH JAPAN CONCLUDES

LD091006 Moscow TASS in English 0842 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Hiroshima, November 9 TASS -- The 15th Soviet-Japanese trade union meeting "For Peace and Friendship Between the Peoples of the USSR and Japan" closed in Hiroshima today.

The Soviet trade union delegation met with representatives of major Japanese trade union centres, the General Council of Trade Unions and the Liaison Council of Independent Trade Unions.

A declaration stressing the resolve of the workers' unions in both countries to cooperate in the campaign for peace, for curbing the arms race was adopted at the closing session.

"Meetings between trade unions of the Soviet Union and Japan have become traditional. They attest to the stability of our relations," Ioichi Yamada, head of the International Department of the General Council of Trade Unions, has told TASS. "We believe that cooperation between the trade unions of our two countries is of great importance in the struggle against machinations of militarist forces."

FRIENDSHIP MONTH UNDER WAY IN JAPAN

OW120221 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] A campaign month of Japan-USSR friendship and common struggle is currently under way in Japan. Radio Moscow Tokyo Correspondent Potapov reports:

The Japan-USSR Society, the campaign sponsor, has included in the program many activities designed to introduce Soviet history and culture to the Japanese people. During the campaign month this year, which marks the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 29th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between Japan and the USSR, symposiums, meetings and a friendship night will be held and performances will be given by Soviet artists. A national orchestra has concluded its performances in many Japanese cities, and a drama troupe from the Estonian SSR is expected to visit Japan.

GANDHI INTERVIEWED ON GENEVA SUMMIT PROSPECTS

LD091452 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] New Delhi, November 9 TASS -- Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India has expressed hope that the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva will contribute to curbing the arms race and to achieving progress in disarmament. "We would like the meeting to yield considerable results in the cause of disarmament", he emphasized in an interview with a correspondent of the Japanese newspaper NIHON KEIZAI . The interview has been published here. "All other issues, undoubtedly, are also important but disarmament is the main problem for the whole world. This does not mean that other issues should not be touched upon. It is essential to discuss each problem raised by the U.S. or Soviet side but one should not evade discussing the problem of disarmament. It is precisely these problems, and not regional conflicts, that must become the principal topic of discussion at the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting", he stated.

Japan which has lived through the horror of the atomic explosions could play a special role in securing nuclear disarmament, Rajiv Gandhi pointed out. He expressed hope that Japan will raise its voice against the frenzy of escalating the nuclear arms race.

The head of the Indian Government voiced concern over Pakistan's program for militarization and the creation of nuclear weapons. He pointed out that this compels India to expend on defence needs the resources which it would have been better to channel into solving the tasks of socio-economic development. He confirmed that India firmly opposes the creation of weapons of mass destruction. "We struggle for disarmament and for the elimination of nuclear weapons in this part of the world. Our foreign policy is based on the development of goodneighbourly relations with all countries, including Pakistan", Rajiv Gandhi said.

DRA REPLY TO REAGAN'S UN SPEECH CIRCULATED

LD112257 Moscow TASS in English 2003 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] New York, November 11 TASS -- A statement issued by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in reply to the speech of the U.S. President at the United Nations was circulated here as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council. The President's speech, the statement says, caused disappointment even in the countries close to the U.S. and evoked justified indignation of all peace loving, progressive countries and peoples. Instead of devoting serious attention to the solution of the most urgent and important problems -- the prevention of the militarization of outer space, limitation of strategic nuclear arms, and prohibition of nuclear weapons tests -- and instead of responding to the recent constructive Soviet peace initiatives, the President found nothing better than to make false accusations against socialist and nonaligned countries.

Recipes offered by the U.S. President for resolving regional problems are nothing else than an attempt at justifying the interference of the U.S. and the countries that depend on it in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, Angola, Nicaragua, Kampuchea and Ethiopia, at covering up the policy of state terrorism, economic blockade and direct military intervention in the internal affairs of some countries, says the statement issued by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

APN REPORTS ON WAR IN AFGHANISTAN

AU081644 East Berlin NATIONAL-ZEITUNG in German 30 Oct 85 p 4

[Report by NOVOSTI Correspondent Boris Antonov in Kabul: "War With Mines 'Made in USA'"]

[Text] The falsifiers of the big bourgeois press fear nothing more than truth. They deliberately suppressed the fact that the United States and its allies are waging an undeclared war against the Afghan people. In this war the counterrevolutionaries have to date destroyed 1,800 schools, 140 hospitals and clinics, thousands of motor vehicles and 14,000 kilometers of telegraph lines. A total of 906 agricultural cooperatives fell victim to attacks of the bandits. They attacked power plants and factories, robbed thousands of tons of foodstuffs. The damage to the country's economy amounts to millions of afghanis and it would be much greater had the Soviet Union not dispatched troops to support the Armed Forces of the republic at the request of the Afghan Government.

Practical life prove this. When a sudden onset of cold weather threatened to paralyze some regions of the country, Soviet soldiers brought fuel to heat residential buildings. Together with the populace, they felled trees in the forests and carted the wood to the villages. When bandits blew up a bridge over the Panjsher River in Kapisa province and thus cut off Gulbahar settlement from the outside world and hence from supplies, Soviet soldiers helped to build a new bridge which today bears the name of a "Bridge of Friendship." Military pilots and truck drivers are hauling bread, grain and other foodstuffs into the mountains. Soldiers helped the peasants to repair tractors and other agricultural machinery.

In the meantime, the counterrevolutionary gangs are waging a mine war against the populace. The Urgun and Parisher valleys were studded with mines. The peasants were unable to cultivate their fields. Soviet soldiers removed the explosive charges: plastic mines, bounding mines, pneumatic ball and fragmentation mines. Many of these carried the inscription "Made in the United States."

Gang leader Abdul Hag bluntly stated during a visit to the FRG in an interview: "We make a careful selection and attack objectives the destruction of which causes maximum damage to the state. How much do you think it costs to build a new bridge?

The Soviet soldiers are protecting the property of the people as well as the personal property of the residents against the bandits' clutches. On long distance roads, helicopters accompany convoys of vehicles which carry goods for the populace. They themselves haul foodstuffs and help the Afghan Army in the struggle against the counterrevolutionaries. In the mountain province of Badakhshan, where the bandits are trying to block the few existing roads of communication, Soviet helicopters have set up an airlift between Kunduz and Falzabad. They also carried supplies to other mountain settlements.

The bandits shell these helicopters with weapons received from the West. Gang leaders are promised one million afghanis for a downed helicopter and 200,000 afghanis for a killed pilot. An amount of 5,000 afghanis is being paid for the murder of an Afghan soldier, 10,000 for the murder of a party activist or state employee, and 30,000 for the killing of an officer.

The bandit Nadshibulla Ali Kazl stated after his apprehension "Four times weekly we were given lessons by U.S. and FRG instructors in shooting, in the use of explosives and of other weapons. We were requested to create in Afghanistan a situation of fear and uncertainty, we set hospitals and schools on fire, destroyed houses and bridges and killed the residents."

KISLOVODSK TO BE TWIN OF BAGUIO, PHILIPPINES

LD081247 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0452 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Manila, 8 Nov (TASS) -- Philippines President Marcos has received a Soviet delegation from Kislovodsk, which is here in connection with the signing of an agreement twinning the Soviet resort town with the Philippines town of Baguio. In a conversation with members of the delegation the head of state expressed satisfaction with the twinning of the Philippines and Soviet towns. Baguio is the second town in the Philippines to be twinned with a Soviet town. Three years ago a similar agreement twinning Moscow with Greater Manila was signed.

RYZHKOV THANKS CAMBODIA'S HUN SEN FOR CONGRATULATIONS

BK120743 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, [People's Republic of Kampuchea], recently received a message of thanks from Comrade Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union. The message reads:

Please comrade accept my profound gratitude for the warm congratulations and best wishes you sent to me on the occasion of my appointment as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

I firmly believe that the friendly relations and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the PRK will be further consolidated and developed in the interests of both countries and of the strengthening of peace and security in Southeast Asia and the rest of Asia.

SRV, LAOS, PRK ARMY POLITICAL CHIEFS MEET

PM111457 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Nov 85 Second Edition p 7

[TASS report: "Conference in Hanoi"]

[Text] Hanoi, 8 Nov -- The victories secured by Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia in building a new life and defending their motherlands would have been impossible without the strengthening of friendship and cooperation among them and also with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, the participants in a conference of leaders of the main political directorates of the armies of the SRV, Laos, and the PRK [People's Republic & Kampuchea].

It was noted at the conference that the main cause of the tension in Southeast Asia and throughout the world is the policy of the imperialist states, first and foremost the United States. This policy is aimed at accelerating the arms race and creating explosive points in various regions of the planet. The socialist states counterpose to these hostile actions by the forces of imperialism and international reaction of a policy of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation. Vivid evidence of this is provided by the whole package of measures they have put forward aimed at disarmament and the strengthening of international security.

The speakers at the conference stressed that the strengthening of the solidarity of the three Indochinese countries and the strengthening of their armies' might and combat cohesion will serve as a guarantee of security and stability in Southeast Asia.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS CULTURAL FESTIVAL IN PRAGUE

Departure From Moscow

LD120938 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0825 GMT 12 Nov 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] An official delegation led by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, left Moscow for Prague today to take part in a Soviet culture festival in the CSSR devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and the 68th anniversary of Great October.

'Cordial' Talks With Husak

LD122105 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Prague, November 12 TASS -- General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Gustav Husak, has received at the Prague Castle today alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Culture of the USSR, Petr Demichev, who leads an official Soviet delegation. The delegation came here to participate in th Soviet Culture Days in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

During a cordial and friendly talk it has been noted with satisfaction that cultural links between Czechoslovakia and the USSR reached a high level and are of a comprehensive nature. Highly appraised in this connection were the joint cultural measures for the broad Czechoslovak and Soviet public to know accomplishments in culture and art of both countries. It was emphasized that the exchange of cultural values was a source of inspiration for workers in culture of the two countries. It also promotes enrichment of the cultures of our peoples, consolidation of traditional friendship between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

Bilateral Relations Appraised

LD122108 Moscow TASS in English 1913 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Prague, November 12 TASS -- Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Chairman of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Lubomir Strougal has received here today alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Culture of the USSR, Petr Demichev, who leads an official Soviet delegation. The delegation came here to participate in the days of Soviet Culture in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

In the course of the meeting the sides highly appraised the all-round development of relations between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, and noted the significance of further deepening cooperation in culture. They briefed each other on some topical and prospective tasks linked with further development of socialist society, with efforts to accelerate scientific-technological progress and enhance material and cultural standards of the population for a period of up to 2000.

Friendship Stressed

LD130048 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2008 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Prague, 12 Nov (TASS) — Days of Soviet Culture began in Czechoslovakia today. This USSR arts festival was devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and the 68th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

Present at the solemn opening of the days of USSR Culture were Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the CSSR, Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, chairman of the government of the CSSR other Czechoslovak leaders and an official Soviet delegation headed by Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of culture.

The emissaries of the Land of the Soviets were cordially greeted by Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who emphasized the world historic significance of the Soviet Union's victory over Hitlerite fascism and the strengthening friendship fraternity between the peoples of the USSR and CSSR.

In his reply, Petr Demichev stressed that friendship with the fraternal Czechoslovak people is dear to Soviet people. The ties and exchange of fruitful experience in all fields -- party and statute construction, politics, and ideology, economics, science, and culture -- are broadening and strengthening from year to year.

Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation represents a true model and example of a new type of interstate relations. The ideological-political unity of the communist parties of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia and the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism are a solid foundation of our friendship.

CEAUSESCU MEETS USSR ENVOY AT LATTER'S REQUEST

AU121625 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text- Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest at the latter's request.

On this occasion, a talk took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

AMBASSADOR TO ROMANIA HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

AU071726 Bucharest SCIENTEIA in Romanian 6 Nov 85 p 5

[Text] On 5 November, Y.M. Tyazhelnikov, USSR ambassador to Romania, gave a press conference on the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, attended by representatives of the central press, AGERPRES, radio, television, press attaches, and foreign press correspondents in Bucharest.

In his address the ambassador reiterated the historic importance of the Great October Socialist Revolution, stressing the fact that the Soviet peoples welcome 7 November while preparing for the 27th CPSU Congress, which is meant to mark a new stage of many-sided development of the Soviet Union. The speaker highlighted the great successes attained by the Soviet working people under the CPSU leadership in developing the economy, science, and culture and in elevating their standard of living.

The ambassador also presented the major orientations in USSR foreign policy and reasserted the Soviet people's wish for peace and cooperation.

Highlighting the traditional Romanian-Soviet relations of friendship and cooperation and the successes attained by the Romanian people in building socialism, and ambassador stressed the decisive role played by the summit meetings and talks in developing and deepening the relations of many-sided cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples, in the mutual interest and the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

FURTHER ON SOVIET-ALBANIAN AMITY MEETING

PM121437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Devoted to the Anniversary"]

[Text] A session of the Central Board of the Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society held in Moscow on 10 November was devoted to the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Albania. Engineers, technicians, diplomats, and scientific, cultural, and art figures who worked in people's Albania or visited it during the years of fruitful and equitable cooperation between the two countries shared their impressions of unforgettable meetings and of joint work with Albanian colleagues.

The speeches emphasized that Soviet people retain friendly feelings for the Albanian people and follow with sincere sympathy their selfless labor in building a socialist Albania and voiced confidence that the restoration of normal ties between the USSR and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania would accord with the interests of the cause of peace and socialism.

SOVIET FORCES IN GDR MARK REVOLUTION JUBILEE

PM071413 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Nov 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany to mark the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution has taken place in Wuensdorf. Taking part were Army General P.G. Lushev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; Lieutenant General N.A. Moiseyev, member of the military council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; and generals and officers of the Soviet Army.

The meeting was attended by SED Central Committee Politburo members Army General H. Hoffmann GDR, minister of national defense; E. Mielke, GDR minister of state security; E. Mueckenberger, president ot the German-Soviet Friendship Society; and servicemen of the GDR National People's Army.

Army Gen. H. Hoffmann read out a message of greetings to the servicemen of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany from E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and W. Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

The participants in the meeting assured the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government that they will continue to watch reliably over the gains of Great October.

RYZHKOV THANKS HONECKER, STOPH FOR GREETINGS

AU051956 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2-3 Nov 85 p 4

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, cordially thanked Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, in a telegram for the congratulations on his appointment as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. "I am sure," he said, "that the overall cooperation between our countries and their working together in the international arena will continue to develop and intensify for the benefit of our peoples, and in the interest of peace and socialism. I wish you, dear comrades, new successes in your responsible work, good health, and creative energy."

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM CONGRATULATES JANUZELSKI

PM081222 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of State

Dear Comrade Jaruzelski!

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium sends you most cordial congratulations and best wishes on your election as chairman of the Polish Council of State.

Your election to this high state post is evidence of your prestige and recognition of your great services in strengthening socialist gains in Poland and strengthening Poland's positions in the international arena.

We express firm confidence that the relations of friendship and all-around cooperation between our fraternal parties, countries, and peoples based on the adamantine principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism will continue to grow stronger and develop in the interests of the USSR and Poland and of further strengthening the unity and cohesion of all socialist community countries, and for the sake of ensuring peace and security in Europe and the entire world.

Please accept, dear Comrade Jaruzelski, wishes for good health and great successes in your multifaceted activity for the good of socialist Poland.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CONGRATULATES MESSNER

PM081220 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers

Esteemed Comrade Messner!

In connection with your appointment to the high post of chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, please accept cordial congratulations and wishes for successes in your multifacted and responsible activity for the good of socialist Poland.

We express firm confidence that the strengthening friendship, multifaceted cooperation, and fraternal alliance between the USSR and Poland will continue to reliably serve our peoples' interests, consolidate the socialist community's unity and cohesion, and strengthen world peace.

The USSR Council of Ministers

USSR, GDR, CSSR COOPERATE IN SPACE TECHNOLOGY

LD061939 Moscow World Service in English 2200 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] The USSR, the German Democratic Republic, and Czechoslovakia have built a set of devices to carry out experiments in space technology. The set will be tested on board the orbital Salyut station. This will make it possible to obtain semiconducting materials in large crystals for computers and for powerful optical installations.

COMPARISON OF OLSZOWSKI ON U.S., USSR RELATIONS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 8 November 1985 on page 5 of its Morning Edition publishes a TASS report on remarks by Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski on relations with the United States and the USSR. The IZVESTIYA report, entitled "Sound Basis for Security," in the "Topic of the Day" column, has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 8 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 2, revealing the following variations:

paragraph one, line one reads in IZVESTIYA: ...[text] Warsaw, 7 Nov -- The modern world is... (changing dateline, adding "modern")

paragraph two, line one reads in IZVESTIYA: ...Poland, he said in a conversation with a TASS correspondent, has completely fulfilled the recommendations... (rewording)

same paragraph, from last line reads in IZVESTIYA: ...different social systems.

The recent constructive proposals by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have generated a broad positive response throughout the world. They express the USSR's firm resolve to continue its efforts to secure a peaceful and happy future for all mankind.

Speeches by some leaders of the U.S. Administration, which show attempts to poison the international atmosphere on the even of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva, are sharply out of tune with the policy of the fraternal socialist countries. Attacks on the decisions of the international conferences at Potsdam and Yalta are also statements of the same kind. It was Potsdam and Yalta which confirmed that the resolution of pressing international problems is possible only on the basis of concerted cooperation and collaboration.

Some politicians in the West are completely incapable of getting used to the fact that ... (picking up paragraph three, line one, providing additional paragraphs, rewording).

last paragraph, penultimate line in IZVESTIYA reads: ...basis for peace on the continent....(deleting phrase, changing "in" to "on") ending item in IZVESTIYA.

TOLKUNOV MEETS ITALIAN JOURNALISTS DELEGATION

LD121038 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 12 TASS -- Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today received a delegation of the National Council of the Journalists' Order of Italy led by the Council's Chairman Guido Guidi.

In the course of a friendly conversation, the visitors were offered explanations of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives aimed at ending the arms race on earth, at preventing it from emerging into space, and at ensuring peace and security in Europe and all over the world.

FRG COMMUNIST PARTY GROUP VISITS 1-8 NOV

PM121337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 85 First Edition p 7

[TASS report: "FRG Communists in the USSR"]

[Text] A delegation of party workers of the German Communist Party [DPK] headed by (K. Shimek), member of the DKP Board Presidium, visited the Soviet Union 1 through 8 November at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. In addition to Moscow, the delegation visited Lipetsk Oblast, had talks at the CPSU Central Committee International Section and Lipetsk CPSU Obkom, familiarized itself with the work of the Novolipetskiy Y. V. Andropov Metallurgical Combine, and visited a number of agricultural enterprises. In Moscow the FRG Communists participated in measures devoted to the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The delegation members spoke highly of the vigorous work of CPSU party organizations and Soviet working people aimed at accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and worthily greeting the 27th CPSU Congress. The successful resolution of the tasks set by th CPSU, (K. Shimek) pointed out, will not only be of great significance for further improving the socialist society in the USSR but will also give strong support to all forces of peace and social progress in other countries.

ANDREYEV ON SOVIET, FINNISH PEACE EFFORTS

LD121412 Moscow International Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Commentary by station analyst Yuriy Andreyev; third and last in series entitled "Soviet-Finnish Relations between 26th and 27th CPSU Congresses]

[Text] It was stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress that the efforts of all peace-loving states should be unified in the struggle to end the arms race, to prevent a thermonuclear war, and to continue detente and peaceful cooperation. Great importance was attached at the CPSU Congress to the friendship and neighbourly relations between the Soviet Union and Finland, and to Finland's efforts to strengthen European security.

Soviet and Finnish leaders pay much attention to reinforcing peace and to returning international relations to the observation of detente. During their meeting last September, Mikhail Gorbachev and Mauno Koivisto confirmed that in the ufture they will continue to make great efforts to reduce the arms race and particularly the proliferation of nuclear weapons, as well as to prevent the militarization of space.

The work of the Soviet Union and Finland on the international stage in recent years has been in this direction. Let us give some examples. At the UN General Assembly, Finland supported the Soviet proposal for preventing the militarization of space. Finland gave a favorable reception to the Soviet resolution urging that the Soviet example of its unilateral undertaking not be first to use nuclear weapons should be followed. Finnish President Mauno Koivisto placed high value on the Soviet resolution to freeze unilaterally all kinds of nuclear weapons. Mikhail Gorbachev's great initiative for a breakthrough in international relations has been seen in Finland as a realistic program.

The Soviet Union and Finland, which were at the beginning of the general European development of CSCE, are particularly concerned to preserve everything positive which has been achieved in Europe during the period of detente. Continuation of the Europe-wide development implies a consistent and full application of the Helsinki agreement. The Soviet Union and Finland are working for that aim. Thanks to Soviet diplomacy and to constructive Finnish activity, success was ensured at the Madrid conference from 1981 to 1983. Both countries regard the Stockholm conference as an important stage in the return of Europe to the path of detente and cooperation. Finland's active work among the neutral and nonaligned nations for directing the work of the Stockholm conference toward concrete discussion of the question of military detente has received great recognition. In their own work for peace, the Soviet Union and Finland are concerned about maintaining a peaceful situation in northern Europe, and to keep the area outside the tension and conflicts.

At the 26th CPSU Congress emphasis was laid on the importance of establishing nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world, including northern Europe. Finnish President Mauno Koivisto, has said many times that President Kekkonen's initiatives for nuclear-free northern Europe are still relevant. This also applies to another Finnish initiative for preserving peace on the Finnish-Norwegian border. In recent years, the Soviet Union has acted in various ways for the realization of Finland's peaceful initiatives. It has been reported that the Soviet Union can discuss questions of such measures as will affect a future nuclear-free zone bordering its own areas. Subsequently, another relevant factor was incorporated into the Soviet stance: readiness to discuss with all interested parties the question of a nuclear-free Baltic Sea.

The proposal of Finnish President Mauno Koivisto for the beginning of long-range cruise missiles, shows an effort on his part toward a reliable peace in northern Europe. The Soviet position in this regard is perfectly clear. In the event a complete ban is imposed on space-strike weapons, the Soviet Union will agree to a fundamental reduction in strategic weapons. If the same readiness is shown by the United States too, the danger caused by cruise missiles to northern Europe will be removed.

In the new draft of the CPSU Party Program it is stated that all states, large and small, should participate, whatever their power, their geographical position, or socio-economic system, in solving the problems of peace and international security. Fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland on the international stage is turning out to be a joint contribution to reinforcing peace and preventing a new war.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON PARTICIPATION IN SDI

FRG Majority Opposes

LD081537 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Bonn, November 8 TASS -- Fifty eight per cent of the West German population resolutely declare against concluding an agreement by the country's government with Washington on the FRG's participation in the implementation of the notorious "Strategic Defence Initiative". This is seen from the returns of the public opinion poll carried out by the INFAS Institute, which were published here today. Thus the will of the majority population of the FRG is diametrically opposite to the stand of the Bonn government, whose head Helmut Kohl pointed out in a recent interview that "the question of participation in the Strategic Defence Initiative is clear to the FRG Government".

Thatcher Support

LD120952 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0432 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] London, 12 Nov (TASS) -- The British prime minister again showed herself to be an obedient executer of the will of the U.S. Administration, when she supported President Reagan's so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative". Speaking at a dinner organized by the lord mayor of London, Thatcher advertised the famous Pentagon formula that the "star wars" program has a defensive character. According to the leader of the Conservative Cabinet, the demands of the peace-loving public to reject research which may lead toward militarization of space will "hamper scientific-technological progress". Against all logic the British prime minister also said Washington's striving by any means to implement the "star wars" program is not an obstacle to achieving favorable results at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva.

UK's Healey

LD091811 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] London, November 9 TASS -- Denis Healey, foreign secretary of the "shadow cabinet" of the opposition Labour Party of Britain, has declared against the U.S. "star wars" program. Speaking during a parliamentary debate, he said that those who support the project are either principled opponents of arms control or dealers who expect to batten on it. Mr. Healey emphasized that a ban on the development, production and testing of new types of nuclear weapons would be an important step towards relaxation of international tension.

TASS' Shirkov Comments

LD120423 Moscow TASS in English 0004 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 11 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Oleg Shirkov:

The West German Government, according to press reports, "after a lengthy period of doubts and vacillations" is about to give a positive reply to the invitation to participate in the research effort under the U.S. so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative" (SDI).

This shows that Bonn, following London, is going to give in to Washington's mounting pressure aimed at involving its Western European allies in the implementation of the "star wars" programme.

This also means that Helmut Kohl's government intends to make such a step contrary to the will of the majority of the West German population since, as the London FINANCIAL TIMES writes today, the results of the latest public opinion poll show that 49 percent of West Germans are opposed to participation in the "star wars" programme -- either cooperation, endorsed by an inter-state agreement, or involvement of West German companies in the SDI programme on an individual basis.

Far from all Western European NATO partners, however, have given in to Washington's pressure. France, Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands resolutely refuse to participate in the "star wars" research effort. Canada and Japan also stated their unwillingness to take part in the realization of SDI.

This is happening because many people realize that the implementation of the sinister "star wars" programme is leading to another spiral in the arms race and further aggravation of the international situation, rather than stronger security. Even the most zealous advocates of the cold war begin to realize that the so-called "space umbrella", advertized in all ways by the "star wars" lobbyists, following the deployment of Pershing two's and cruise missiles, will turn Western European countries into Washington's hostages, into accomplices in its criminal designs of making a first nuclear strike.

That is why European countries -- Britain, West Germany, France, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy -- are witnessing a mounting public movement demanding that a reliable obstacle be put in the way of the militarization of outer space, the arms race be terminated and security for the European peoples assured.

KOVALENKO DISCUSSES FRENCH MILITARY BUDGET

PM121150 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko dispatch: "Discussing the Military Budget"]

[Text] Paris -- The French National Assembly has embarked on discussing the draft military budget for 1986.

In comparison with this year's budget it has increased by 5.4 percent and reached the record sum of Fr158.3 billion. The main feature of the budget is that, as before, a considerable proportion of the military spending is allocated to improving the nuclear forces. Credits are envisaged for the construction of a first (and later a second) nuclear aircraft carrier, the production of 300 Hades missiles, which in a few years will replace the Pluton missiles currently in service, and work to create 4 spy satellites, to strengthen the "Rapid Action Force" created recently on the U.S. model, and to test neutron weapons.

Commenting on the draft budget proposed by the Socialist government, J. Combastelil, member of the National Assembly Defense Committee and a Communist deputy, stated that attempts are being made to reintegrate France into NATO as quickly as possible.

As for the Rally for the Republic, the major opposition right-wing party is advocating that France create its own program for the militarization of space on the pretext of improving the effectiveness of nuclear deterrence.

U.S., NATO PRESSURE ON TURKEY EXAMINED

LD121408 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Ankara Dispatch by correspondent Anatoliy Koritskiy]

[Text] Visits to Turkey by U.S. and NATO emissaries have become more frequent recently. Their main aim is to obtain the strongest possible support for Washington's plans to implement the notorious Strategic Defense Initiative. U.S. Deputy Secretary of State [as heard] Armacost and NATO Secretary-General Carrington played on the myth of a Soviet threat when they were in Ankara by insisting that the multibillion dollar program for the militarization of space is defensive. Reports in the local press, quoting leaders of the "star wars" program that Turkish territory is an ideal place to station certain facilities and systems are arousing legitimate alarm among the country's public. In the pages of Turkish newspapers, local political observers conclude that the unsavory efforts of the U.S. and NATO visitors are directly connected with the approaching Geneva summit conference. The Reagan administration is trying, at all costs, to extort from Turkey and the other NATO countries unconditional and specific support for its policy on the eve of the Geneva dialogue, and to distort the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, preventing the allies from taking any kind of independent steps to limit the arms race and to push this problem into the background.

The theme of many commentaries here is the thought that plans for the militarization of space are incompatible with the country's national interests because of the considerable damage the notorious program could do to Turkey's relations with its neighbors, primarily with the Soviet Union. They stress: We must say no to plans for the militarization of space, the implementation of which is blocking all measures to reduce and limit the nuclear arms race, hindering any solution during the Geneva dialogue of urgent problems -- problems which concern all those to whom peace on earth is dear.

UK, FRENCH RELATIONS SOUR OVER U.S. ARMY CONTRACT

LD112359 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1801 GMT 11 Nov 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Kachanov; commentary by Oleg Maksimenko, Moscow Radio correspondent in France]

[Text] The Western allies, who are loquacious about the common nature of their interests, are in fact waging a fierce and at times uncompromising struggle among themselves. This is what Oleg Maksimenko, our correspondent in France, reports:

Some days ago the French press revealed that all is not well in the Western domain, or with the morality which holds sway there. This time France almost succeeded in appearing the injured party and the local papers were not sparing with their exposures. It turned out that the British staged a real search for the modern army communications system which was developed here. Having created a system which was approximately the same, they wanted to find out, at any cost, the secrets of the French model. To do this they used radar intelligence and other espionage methods in the spirit of contemporary technological progress. Due to French vigilance, the operation to steal the military secrets was unsuccessful, but the very fact that this was attempted aroused serious irritation in official Paris.

The reason for the tension which arose in relations between the two countries was the competitive struggle which was unleashed between French and British firms for the right to sell this communications system across the ocean. The Americans, who had expressed the desire to buy it, for a long time showed no preference for either party as if to deliberately inflame their passions. But the contract on offer was a major one, and the British military industrial complex did not want to give it up to their neighbors across the Channel under any circumstances.

An acute competitive struggle was unleashed. The British disdained no methods in waging it. It was decided to steal the technological secrets to discover the French cards. At the same time, Margaret Thatcher conducted a secret operation at the summit level. The head of the British Government sent a private message to the U.S. President in which she asked him not to grant this contract to France. She justified her request by saying that London is a more loyal ally to the United States than Paris. Nonetheless, the final choice went to France. It was not so much the superiority of the French model that influenced the adoption of this decision -- it was in fact of approximately equal merit to the British model -- but the fact that Margaret Thatcher had attempted to claim the credit.

In this case they thought differently across the ocean. It was necessary to make a concession to Paris which was beginning to display increasing independence in its foreign policy. The calculation was simple; perhaps France would become more compliant. The French press, telling of the machinations of perfidious Albion in relation to their country, wonder about Washington's role in this story. The conclusion suggests, and they were forced to admit it here, that the United States is using economic levers to bring constant pressure on its European allies to the benefit of its own political interests.

FRG SUPPORT FOR AFGHAN REBELS CONDEMNED

LD112212 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Bonn, November 11 TASS -- Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, one of the ring-leaders of the Afghan counter-revolution, arrived in the FRG capital. He was given the opportunity to meet pressmen. At these meetings he came out with slanderous statements directed against democratic Afghanistan.

The bandit who is responsible for the loss of life of many Afghans, for acts of sabotage and plunder on Afghan land is being (?officially) received in Bonn. This shows that the Federal Republic of Germany continues supporting the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The FRG annually provides aid of hundreds of millions of marks to counter-revolutionaries basing on Pakistan's territory. FRG politicians and military visit camps of counter-revolutionaries in Pakistan and even illegally get into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The FRG Government also supports psychological war launched by the United States against Afghanistan. The Munich-based radio station having the pretentious name of "Free Afghanistan" started subversive activity. Numerous societies engaged in anti-Afghan propaganda were set up in other cities. The general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal condemned the subversive anti-Afghan course of the FRG. In a recent interview West German DER SPIEGEL magazine he stressed that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has documents which irrefutably attest to the Bonn government's policy of interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

WOERNER REVIVES REVANCHIST SPIRIT IN FRG ARMY

LD112233 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Nov 85

POSLEDNIYE IZVESTIYA commentary by Konstantin Patsyuk]

[Text] In connection with the 30th anniversary of the Bundeswehr, marked on 12 November, FRG Defense Minister Woerner issued directives which actually revive the traditions of the fascist Wehrmacht in the West German Army. A POSLEDNIYE IZVESTIYA commentary; at the microphone is Konstantin Patsyuk:

I would like to note first of all that Woerner is known as an open admirer of the Hitlerite Wehrmacht, and it is undoubtedly due to him that these directives have been published. But he is not alone. The entire leading clique of the West German Army has actively set about effecting in the Bundeswehr a spiritual and moral turn to the right which has been proclaimed by the coalition currently in power. As applied to the Army, this turn to the right is expressed in particular in the fact that the traditions of the Wehrmacht are being legalized. Moreover they followed these traditions earlier in the FRG Army, but with caution. But from now on, in accordance with the directives of the minister of defense, those in the Bundeswehr who carry out the solemn ceremonies of bringing out the banners and standards of the Wehrmacht have nothing to fear; these ceremonies are completely legalized. The conferment of the names of Hitlerite generals and admirals on individual units, barracks, ships and aircraft is now not forbidden but even is encouraged.

In general, new flood gates have been opened which allow the complete vindication of Nazi crimes, the education of the soldiers of the West German Army in the spirit of admiration of the exploits of the Hitlerite warriors, and the inculcation of militarist and revanchist views among servicemen. This aim is served by, for example, a map which is used by officers during military exercises. On these maps are marked the borders of 1937. At exercises tank crews shoot at targets with red stars, and at halts they sing songs which include the words: German tanks will enter Moscow. In front of barracks and military establishments Hitlerite aircraft and tanks are installed on pedestals as symbols of aggressive campaigns.

The spirit of revanchism which has penetrated the West German Army is played up by the ruling circles of the FRG, who are following a course aimed at the militarization of the country, and are siting U.S. first-strike nuclear missile weapons on their territory directed at the socialist countries. A few people on the Rhine clearly do not wish to learn the due lessons of history or to come to terms with postwar territorial and political realities. Is a policy which could turn out sorrowfully for those who conduct it, not too dangerous?

DFLP SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

LD130619 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Statement by Nayif Hawatima, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], upon arrival at Sheremetyevo Airport at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee; Date not given -- recorded]

[Text] The most important and the greatest thing for mankind that we wish during our current visit, that the new CPSU program be put into practical implementation -- the program of peace and social progress. All of humanity longs for peace, the checking of the arms race and the outer space militarization, and international relaxation, so that humanity will be able to live in peace and dignity and to struggle for their right to self-determination, independence, and social progress.

We in the Middle East, and in particular the people of Palestine, are awaiting from the summit meeting between Comrade Gorbachev and Reagan, a big stride forward on the road to international relaxation and the deliverance of all humanity from the danger of nuclear annihiliation and the danger of outer space militarization, which continuously threatens humanity with annihilation and the unleashing of a new round of the arms race on an international level, which exhausts humanity and the budgets of all states at the expense of the peoples and their right to live.

The most precious thing in this world is the right of man to live. The arms race and the militarization of outer space, which are being flared up by U.S. imperialism and being thrown in the face of the struggling peoples for peace and social progress are what we hope will be checked; we also hope it will put a limit on nuclear weapons and to put a decisive and final end to any mad and aggressive ideas that cross Reagan's mind to militarize the outer space.

In the framework of peace and international relaxation, humanity will be able to struggle for its rights to self-determination, independence, and social progress, and the Palestinian people, with the support of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries, will be able to intensify their struggle to recover their right to return to their land, from which they were expelled; and their right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state.

It will also enable the Palestinian people to continue their struggle against the Zionist occupiers and the U.S. imperialists to the point of forcing these enemies to accept the international conference to solve the Middle East problem, by which the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state will be ensured, and in which the PLO will take part as the independent and sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We will be supported, in this international conference by the Soviet Union, the great and mighty supporter of progressive and struggling humanity, and the mighty supporter of the Palestinian people and their just struggle.

Once again what we truly wish at the moment is that the new CPSU program be implemented; the program of peace and social progress. Peace to all humanity and social progress to all struggling forces in this world.

TASS REPORTS COUP ATTEMPT IN LIBERIA

LD121212 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Paris, November 12 TASS -- AFP reports from Monrovia that a coup d'etat was carried out in Liberia this morning. Former Armed Forces Commander Thomas Quiwonkpa, leader of the coup, said in a broadcast that President Samuel Doe had been overthrown and that power had been seized by the patriotic forces. Arrests are made among officials close to Doe, whose whereabouts are not known. Quiwonkpa also announced a curfew throughout the territory of the country and the closure of the borders and of the international airport.

FURTHER REPORT ON MENGISTU 9 NOV DEPARTURE

PM121451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, left the Soviet Union 9 November. He had been on a friendly working visit to our country at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers. At Vnukovo Airport in Moscow the guest was seen off at the aircraft steps by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; and B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Also participating in the send-off were A.F. Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR Ministers N.F. Vasilyev, Ye. A. Kozlovskiy, and V.V. Fedorchuk; M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister; G.N. Andreyev, USSR ambassador to Socialist Ethiopia; and other officials. The send-off party included Nesibu Taye, Socialist Ethiopia's ambassador to the USSR. The state flags of Socialist Ethiopia and the Soviet Union were hoisted at the airport.

ETHIOPIA COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER HAILS AID

PM121144 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] Addis Ababa, 10 Nov -- The Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] and the country's people and government make a high assessment of the fraternal and international support which Soviet people give them, Yusuf Ahmed, member of the WPE Central Committee and Ethiopian minister of communications and transport, stated here. The results of the recent friendly working visit to the USSR by Mangistu Haile Marian, general secretary of the WPE Central Committee and chairman of the Provincial Military Administrative Council, open up new prospects for developing fruitful bilateral cooperation in political, economic, and other spheres. The Msocow talks, Yusuf Ahmed noted, speaking in his capacity as chairman of the Ethiopian-Soviet Friendship and Solidarity Committee, are of great international importance. The clear-cut stance taken by the USSR and Ethiopia on the questions of the decolonialization of Africa and its liberation from imperialist diktat are an inspirational factor for all the continent's national liberation forces. In speaking in support of the new Soviet peace initiatives, the general secretary of the WPE Central Committee expressed the will not only of the Ethiopian people but of Africa's other peoples, which see the struggle to strengthen peace as a necessary condition for progress, the minister stressed.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS HELD WITH CUBA

LD110928 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Soviet-Cuban talks on economic contacts in the next 5 years have completed here in Moscow. The head of Cuba's National Committee for Economic Cooperation, Ernesto Melendez, says there has been good progress in the work to coordinate national plans for 1986 through 1990. Cuba will build with Soviet assistance several major facilities in power engineering, mining, chemicals and a number of other industries.

CUBA CP DRAFTS 5-YEAR ECONOMIC PROGRAM

LD091500 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Havana, November 9 TASS -- The newspaper GRANMA, the official publication of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba has made an announcement on the drafting of a programme of the Communist Party of Cuba and the guidelines for the republic's socio-economic development for the period from 1986 to 1990, which are to be offered for nation-wide discussion from November 11 to 30 of the current year.

For a thorough all-round examination of the documents the Central Preparatory Commission has outlined proposals concerning a change in the order of the holding of the scheduled Third Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, which were approved by the Party's Central Committee. According to these proposals, the forthcoming congress, scheduled to be held in February 1986, is to approve the Draft Programme of the Communist Party.

Then the Draft Programme will be discussed at all the work collectives of the country which, as the GRANMA points out, will permit a thorough and comprehensive study of that document on a broadest democratic basis. The proposals and remarks expressed by the working people will be reflected in the programme, which is to be adopted at the emergency session of the Third Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba late in 1986.

Such an order of the discussion and adoption of the party programme, the GRANMA points out, will make it possible to study the document better and will become an important stage in the ideological work.

BENAVIDES' REPLACEMENT IN CHILEAN JUNTA VIEWED

PY130122 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2100 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev has stated on the occasion of General Cesar Benavides' replacement as Army representative in the government junta, that these changes are a sign of the growing crisis of the dictatorship.

The Soviet commentator added that Benavides was the last general on active duty who followed Pinochet when he staged his coup against the legitimate government 12 years ago. Knyazev indicated that foreign news agencies believe that Benavides awakened the wrath of the dictator by expressing some sympathy toward rightwing leaders who have joined the ranks of the opposition.

Ruslan Knyazev stated that Pinochet has gotten rid of the last member of the old guard because he is even afraid of his own accomplices and replaces them at the least indication that they are trying to reach some sort of understanding with the enemies of the dictatorship.

The TASS commentator emphasized that the dictator has only one worthwhile friend left -- the White House of which he is still one of the best friends, and the U.S. Administration is to blame for the tyrant's continuing oppression of the Chilean people.

CHILE RATIFIES EASTER ISLAND TREATY WITH U.S.

LD081411 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, November 8 TASS -- The Pinochet military-fascist junta has ratified a treaty earlier signed with Washington to make the Chilean Easter Island a base of the U.S. Air Force.

The treaty provides for modernizing the air field on the Pacific island to enable it to accomodate American space shuttles and combat aircraft of any type.

The collusion between the Chilean junta and the White House is a step towards implementing the American Administration's far-reaching and ominous plans to set up a staging area for "star wars" on Easter Island.

Practically all opposition parties, progressive public organizations and trade unions in Chile are opposed to the American policy of militarizing outer space and Augusto Pinochet's maniacal desire to take an active part in Washington's "Strategic Defense Initiative".

Radomiro Tomic, former senator from the Christian Democratic Party, said that the Pinochet regime has turned Chilean territory into a potential theater of operations in the event of the U.S. unleashing a nuclear war. The conversion of Easter Island into a U.S. military base, he said, is bound to aggravate the international situation and jeopardize peace not only in Latin America but in the world as a whole.

FURTHER GREETING'S RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN LEADERS

Cuba's Fidel Castro

PM111500 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee
Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades,

The 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution confirms with still greater force than ever its historic significance and the decisive role of socialism in today's world.

The decree on peace signed by its brilliant leader Vladimir Ilich Lenin was the first act of the October Revolution. Since that time the first socialist country has made an invaluable contribution to the cause of the defense of peace. As it marks the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and recalls the horrors caused by the aggressive policy of that barbarous regime, mankind cannot fail to recognize the decisive role played by the USSR and the peoples of the Soviet Union, who sacrificed more than 20 million human lives and suffered vast material losses in upholding human dignity and the peoples' rights for the sake of peace on earth.

The Soviet Union today is still in the vanguard of the peoples' struggle to preserve peace and secure the dignity and rights of peoples. Despite the fact that the Soviet Union has all the potential to deal a crushing retaliatory strike against aggressors in the event of an attack, it has always put forward with dignity and responsibility numerous specific proposals aimed at eliminating the nuclear threat, ending the arms race and preventing its transfer to space, seeking ways to overcome the contradictions existing between socialism and capitalism on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, and thus eliminating the danger for mankind stemming from the Reagan administration's aggressive policy and its desire to attain military superiority.

The historical process has confirmed the forecast of K. Marx and F. Engels, who indicated the inevitable replacement of the capitalist system, based on inequality and injustice, by the socialist system. In his turn, V.I. Lenin not only implemented the brilliant forecasts contained in the "Communist Manifesto," but also under new historical conditions, theoretically substantiated the inevitability of the collapse of capitalism and the establishment of specific forms of the new society which will come to replace it.

The CEMA countries' 1984 economic summit conference confirmed on the basis of profound critical analysis that "socialism is capable of resolving successfully the most complex national and international problems." The draft new edition of the CPSU Program, which today is being discussed enthusiastically and intently by the Communists and the whole Soviet people, indicates the correct path to communism.

In conditions where the growing internal decay of the capitalist society and the permanent economic crisis, which leads to unemployment, growing poverty on the one hand, and a growth in the wealth of the exploiting minority on the other, are displayed with increasing clarity, the most revolting features of imperialism are also revealed.

The peoples in underdeveloped countries bear the main brunt of the consequences of this economic crisis, which finds expression in unequal exchanges, an increase in foreign debts which cannot be repaid, impossibility of economic development, famine, disease, and the death of hundreds of millions of people.

We welcomed with a sense of satisfaction the creative socialist dynamism of the recent decisions adopted under your leadership, Comrade Gorbachev, and aimed at implementing socialism's entire potential, placing the USSR and the other socialist countries in the forefront of scientific and technical progress, and further asserting victorious socialism, which was born on that unforgettable day of 7 November 1917, as Soviet man's prosperity increases.

Expressing wishes for complete success in these initiatives of yours and also at the 27th CPSU Congress, which will have an enormous impact on the international communist and workers movement, we would like to express anew our full support for the initiatives put forward by the USSR on the eve of the Geneva meeting and to reaffirm the feelings of constant, loyal, and strong friendship nurtured by Cuba's people, party, and government for the fraternal Soviet Union.

We would also like to again express thanks to the Soviet Union for its solidarity with the Cuban people, which has made it possible to consolidate the revolutionary gains of January 1959 and guarantee the socioeconomic transformations which began in our country at that time. The unbreakable bonds that unite us will strengthen day by day.

On the occasion of the 68th anniversary of Great October, I say to you, the CPSU, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the government, and the fraternal Soviet people most ardent and friendly greetings from Cuba's Communist Party, Council of State, government, and people.

Accept also assurances of my highest respect and friendship.

Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of Cuba's Councils of State and Ministers.

Chilean CP Leader

PM121554 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 85 Second Edition p 5

[Text] To Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

Esteemed Comrade Gorbachev,

On behalf of the Chilean Communist Party we express to you, the CPSU, and the whole Soviet people our ardent congratulations on the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The victory of Russia's proletariat headed by V.I. Lenin changed history. Today the CPSU offers the Soviet people a majestic program for all-embracing development, which will be a powerful impetus for socialist society's further advance. In the international policy sphere the USSR is continuing its course of blocking imperialism's sinister attempts to unleash a thermonuclear war. Today, as in the past, the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community are rising in defense of peace, progress, and freedom all over the world.

Imperialism is implementing a furious aggressive policy also in Latin America, where its main fire is aimed primarily against Cuba and Nicaragua, and is also aiding the continent's sinister tyrannies. Imperialism is supporting bloody regimes all over the world, such as the apartheid regime in South Africa, and is fanning an insane military hysteria.

During the years of fascism in Chile, the CPSU and the Soviet people have always expressed invariable solidarity with the Chilean people's struggle.

We wish the world's first socialist state new successes in implementing the majestic tasks of building communism and in the struggle to preserve peace and life on the planet.

With best friendly wishes,

Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party

India's Gandhi

PM111430 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 85 first edition p 5

[Text] To Mr. M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee
Mr A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
Mr N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Your excellencies,

It gives me great pleasure on behalf of the Indian Government and people and myself to send you cordial greetings and warm congratulations on the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Soviet Union can take justified pride in the historic progress it has made in the socioeconomic sphere and in peaceful national building in the almost 7 decades that have elapsed. India is following with a respectful and sympathetic eye your outstanding achievements in building the national economy, in the various spheres of industry and agriculture, and in scientific and technical development. We note also your successes in the field of culture and art and in the spheres of education, public health, and social security. The talented and conscientious Soviet people and their patriotism and devotion to peace are deeply respected in India.

It is satisfying also to be able to express the highest possible opinion of the development of our bilateral relations. Our friendly ties are strengthening with each passing year. Cooperation in the economic sphere is constantly expanding and becoming increasingly diverse, which accords with our countries' interests. Indian-Soviet friendship and cooperation are a splendid example of peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous relations contributing to the cause of peace and international cooperation. We are sure that in the future too our close and friendly relations will develop fruitfully and steadily.

I will take this opportunity to send best wishes for the great friendly Soviet people's future prosperity and Your Excellencies' health and well-being.

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi

DPRK Premier

PM121642 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

I send you the most ardent congratulations and comradely greetings on the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

In the 68 years since the Great October Socialist Revolution the fraternal Soviet people under the leadership of the CPSU have achieved great successes in the struggle to strengthen and develop Soviet society.

We sincerely rejoice at all the fraternal Soviet people's achievements on the road of building socialism and communism and invariable show solidarity with the Soviet people in their just struggle against the imperialist policy of aggression and war and in defense of peace and security in Europe and worldwide.

May I take this opportunity to express confidence that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will continue to grow stronger and develop on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and to wholeheartedly wish you great successes in the responsible work to fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule and to worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress.

Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK Administration Council

Cambodian Leaders

PM111140 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee
Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades,

On behalf of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee, the PRK Councils of State and Ministers, and also on our own behalf, we send you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium the USSR Council of Ministers, and the entire Soviet people our most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings on the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Great October Socialist Revolution ushered in a new era in the history of mankind -- the age of the transition from capitalism to socialism and communism. We will never forget the heroic struggle, full of sacrifice, of Russia's workers and peasants led by the Leninist party, who defended and built a new society free from exploitation and oppression.

Today the PRK working people hail the Soviet people's outstanding successes in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and fulfilling the 11th 5-Year Plan targets. With these achievements Soviet people are worthily greeting the 27th CPSU Congress and making an invaluable contribution to improving the society of developed socialism in the USSR and to the cause of world peace and social progress.

The PRK unconditionally supports the Soviet Union's consistent, peace-loving foreign policy aimed at strengthening international security and improving the political situation, which has been sharply exacerbated as a consequence of the aggressive policy of the United States and its NATO allies and their arms race and "star wars" program.

As was emphasized at the Fifth KPRP Congress, the all-around relations of unbreakable fraternal friendship with the socialist community countries, and particularly with the USSR, are and will be the unshakable basis of successes in the cause of defending and building the PRK, which is traveling the road to socialism. We warmly hail the steady development and deepening of these relations for the good of our countries' peoples and in the interests of socialism and peace throughout the world.

We take this opportunity to wish you, dear comrades, and also the entire Soviet people great new successes in improving the developed socialist society and in the struggle for peace and international security.

Heng Samrin General secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State
Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister of the PRK

Philippines' Marcos

PM121620 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Andrey A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Your Excellency,

On the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Philippine people and Mrs Marcos and I send the warmest greetings, congratulations, and best wishes for happiness and further successes for you, and for peace and prosperity for your country and people. I ardently hope that the expanding friendly relations existing between our countries will continue to have significant results for the good of our two peoples.

Allow me also to express profound personal gratitude for the hospitality and attention generously accorded Mrs Marcos during her recent visit to your great country.

Ferdinand E. Marcos, Philippine president

Indonesia's Suharto

PM121051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] To Mr A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On behalf of the government and people of Indonesia and also on my own behalf, it gives me pleasure to convey to Your Excellency warm congratulations on the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. May the cordial relations and cooperation which exist between our countries continue to develop in the future too. I beg you to accept my very best wishes of health for Your Excellency personally and further progress and prosperity for the USSR people.

Suharto, president of Indonesia.

Iraq's Saddam Husayn

PM121634 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Mr A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
To Mr N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

On the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, I am pleased to send you and the friendly Soviet people the warmest congratulations and best wishes on my own behalf and on behalf of the leadership and the entire Iraqi people. We are convinced that the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries based on the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation will continue to deepen and develop for the good of our peoples and in the interests of the joint struggle to achieve just peace and security worldwide.

Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Revolution Command Council and Iraqi president.

Egypt's Mubarak

PM121556 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Mr Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On the occasion of the celebration of the Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary, I send you, members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the peoples of the Soviet Union the most cordial congratulations. I sincerely wish health and happiness to you personally and further progress to your country's friendly peoples.

I would like to hope that therelations of friendship and cooperation that exist between our peoples will continue to develop in our common interests and for the good of peace and international security.

With sincere respect,

Muhammad Husni Mubarak, Egyptian president

Lebanese President

PM121152 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Mr A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Lebanese people and I personally send Your Excellency our ardent congratulations and sincere wishes for well-being and health for your self and prosperity for the Soviet people.

Amin al-Jumayyil, Lebanese president.

Arab League's Klibi

PM120955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] To Mr Mikhail Gorbachev general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In connection with the celebration of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, I have the honor to convey to you personally and to the Soviet Government and people warmest congratulations and very best wishes for further progress and prosperity.

I take the opportunity to reaffirm to you the Arab states' high appraisal of the USSR Government's firm stance in support of the Arabs' aspirations, and in particular the national cause of the Palestinian people struggling to exercise their legitimate rights to return to the motherland and exercise self-determination.

I am convinced that the traditional bonds of friendship between the Arab nation and the Soviet Union will continue to strengthen.

Accept, Mr General Secretary, the assurances of my high esteem.

Chedli Klibi, general secretary of the Arab League.

Sudanese Leader

PM121624 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

Now that the friendly Soviet people are celebrating the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, it gives me great pleasure on my own behalf and on behalf of the Sudanese people, the Transitional Military Council, and the government to send our warmest congratulations and best wishes for good health to Your Excellency, and for progress and prosperity to the friendly Soviet people.

General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council

YAR Preesident

PM121017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] To M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, it gives me pleasure to send to you and the friendly USSR people the most cordial and fervent congratulations on behalf of the people of the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR) and on my own behalf. I wish you good health and happiness, and further prosperity to the friendly Soviet people. I express the certainty that the relations which have linked our friendly countries for many years will enjoy further development.

Allow me once again to wish you all good health and happiness.

With profound respect,

Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president and general secretary of the YAR General People's Congress.

Mozambique's Machel

PM120931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

On behalf of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) Party Central Committee, its members, the entire Mozambican people, and on my own behalf, I send to you and through you to the CPSU and the USSR people cordial congratulations on the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The victory of the October Revolution, as a result of the heroic and just struggle by the Soviet people against exploitation and oppression, inspired the peoples of the planet who, guided by the desire to live in peace and build a society of equality and justice, are struggling for their freedom.

The Soviet people have traveled a long path of struggle and wars, the most brutal of which was World War II. Today the struggle to preserve peace and friendship among peoples is the determining characteristic of their policy. The traces left by war are clear evidence of the value of peace.

The current international situation presents us with a task of unprecedented difficulty, possibly the most important task which has ever faced mankind -- to save our peoples from nuclear war at all costs.

The Mozambican people value highly the tireless efforts being made by the USSR in this direction and hope that the upcoming summit meeting in Geneva is crowned with success and helps to halt the nuclear arms race and eliminate the threat of nuclear war, which proceeds from imperialism's ultrareactionary circles.

As a result of the achievements in the economic, social, scientific, technical, and cultural spheres secured by the fraternal USSR people today, the Soviet Union has become a highly developed socialist state enjoying the respect of peoples and countries throughout the world.

This high level of development, achieved thanks to the persistent labor of the USSR people under the leadership of Lenin's party, is proof of socialism's role in ensuring peoples' genuine progress.

The USSR's correct stance in support of the peoples' just struggle and progress unites our countries' peoples in the struggle for peace and development.

Our profoundest aspiration dictated by the proletarian ideology of our fraternal parties is to constantly strengthen relations of fraternal friendship, combat solidarity, and cooperation between the two countries' peoples and parties.

The development of these relations on the basis of a number of agreements which, guided by the general principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, have been concluded between our parties remains a determining factor in our efforts to ensure a peaceful situation in the world.

I send you, dear Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, my sincere wishes for good health and long life and for the successful holding of the 27th CPSU Congress; and I also send best wishes to the entire heroic people of the USSR.

With high regards,

Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of Mozambique.

Ghana's Rawlings

PM121638 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

Your Excellency,

On the glorious 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, it is a great pleasure for me on behalf of the Ghanaian people and government and on my own behalf to send warmest congratulations and best wishes for good health to Your Excellency, and for further progress and prosperity to the government and people of the Soviet Union. The current arms race poses an immense threat to mankind's existence, and I sincerely hope that under Your Excellency's leadership the Soviet Union, along with the peace-loving peoples of the entire world, will continue the struggle to achieve universal peace and security.

This great day gives me the opportunity to reaffirm my conviction that the cordial relations happily existing between our two countries will continue to grow stronger for the good of our peoples.

Air Force Captain J.J. Rawlings, chairman of the Ghanaian Provisional National Defense Council

Spanish CP Leader

PM120937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

Esteemed Comrade Gorbachev!

On behalf of our party's Central Committee and on my own behalf I would like to convey to you and the CPSU Central Committee fervent and cordial greetings on the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

On this festive day I greet the world's first socialist state, which immediately after its creation adopted the Decree on Peace; the state which played a key role in the victory over fascism; the state which supports all the world's revolutionaries and democrats; the state which from the moment of its foundation has defended peace as the only possible form of coexistence among people.

On this festive day I greet the state which is the guarantee that peace is possible, the only state which has drafted serious, specific, and practicable proposals to ensure peace and disarmament. I greet the party which leads the Soviet people and state, Lenin's party, of which you are now the leader. On behalf of Spanish Communists I once again express to you, Comrade Gorbachev, our feelings of friendship and our firm devotion to internationalism. Accept congratulations on the 68th anniversary of the first proletarian revolution and the world's first socialist state.

With very best wishes to you, the Soviet people, and the CPSU, and with communist greetings.

Ignacio Gallego, general secretary of the Communist Party (Spain).

Cyprus' AKEL Leader

PM121033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Dear Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev:

In connection with the 68th anniversary of the glorious October Revolution, which opened up a new era in mankind's history -- the building of the first socialist state, the standard-bearer of freedom, justice, and peace -- I send the warmest congratulations and very best wishes to the CPSU Central Committee, the government,and the heroic Soviet people on behalf of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) Central Committee and on my own behalf. I take the opportunity to express gratitude for the USSR's firm support for the Cypriot people's liberation struggle I welcome the Soviet Union's tremendous efforts aimed at averting an expansionist nuclear arms race in space and halting it on earth. I wish you further great successes for the happiness of the Soviet people and peace throughout the world.

Ezekias Papaioannou, secretary general of AKEL.

Turkish Prime Minister

PM121600 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers
On the 68th anniversary of the October Revolution, I would like to convey to Your Excellency on behalf of the Turkish Government and on my own behalf sincere congratulations and best wishes for the prosperity of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

May I take this opportunity to again express confidence that the relations of cooperation between Turkey and the Soviet Union will continue to develop to the mutual advantage of both countries.

Turgut Ozal, Turkish prime minister

PRAVDA'S AFANASYEV ON CPSU DRAFTS

LD122352 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1620 GMT 12 Nov 85

[From "The Program of Our Life" -- video talk on the CPSU Central Committee drafts by Academician Viktor Grigoriyevich Afanasyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and PRAVDA editor in chief]

[Text] Hello comrade viewers. Our party, and with it the whole Soviet people, are advancing to meet the 27th CPSU Congress. I cannot recall any congress discussing three documents of outstanding importance at once. The documents in question are the new draft edition of the CPSU Program; the draft statutes of the CPSU, with the proposed amendments; and the basic directions of the country's socio-economic development for the 5-year Plan and up to the year 2000.

All three documents have been published in the press, and party-wide, nationwide discussion of them has commenced. What is it that I would like to say about these documents? First of all, they are organically interrelated. The CPSU Program, the draft of the new edition, speaks of those tasks, those routes, those means of construction of a communist society. It contains the general direction of our work, and our shared task. It is a document of enormous theoretical and political significance.

Since the Communist Party is the guiding and organizing force in the development of our society, in perfecting it and moving it on toward Communism, the rules provide form for the party organization, the form by which to enhance its leading role in our country. They raise to a new level both the role of our party and the role of every Communist and the role of the (?highest) party organizations. That is, it is the organizational framework for our progress along the path of communist development.

Finally, the basic directions. They put into concrete form the general provisions of the program; they surround the program with the language of concrete facts, concrete figures and concrete accomplishments.

All three documents are marked by their high scientific and theoretical level. These documents are characterized by continuity in the theoretical, political, and practical work of our party. In other words, our goals remain the same as ever. Our supreme aim is the creation of a communist society.

The draft new edition gives a characterization of this society, and gives ways and means of moving toward communism, ways and means of improving socialist society. At the same time, these documents and in particular the draft new edition of the program are marked by a creative approach to solving theoretical and practical tasks. Continuity presupposes creative development, and these documents do take account of those changes that have taken place in the 24 years since the third CPSU program of our party was adopted -- changes inside our country and changes in the foreign policy situation.

It is natural that, while retaining the general provisions, the general principles, the general goals that were formulated in the third program, in its former edition, the party has put forward a whole series of new provisions. The party has elaborated on a whole series of provisions. And finally, some provisions, which had become out of date, have been subjected to serious changes or simply dropped from the program.

These documents are realistic. There are no superfluous promises there, no fantastic projects of any kind. They are documents which contain realistic goals, achievable goals -- goals, of course, that are complex and difficult, demanding extremely great efforts from our party and our people -- but nonetheless, these are documents which are marked by realism. I would also underline their practical direction. These are no abstract, theoretical positions, but theoretical positions which are indissolubly linked with practice. More than that. These theoretical positions are embodied in practical deeds. And one other thing that has to be noted when describing these documents -- the clarity of thought and word. The document -- again, I have in mind above all the draft new edition of the program -- is marked by its accessibility, its precision, its clarity of thought. I think that this document, like the two others, will be comprehensible and will be accepted -- indeed they are already being accepted by our people and our party.

What else is there in common, that unites all three drafts? All three drafts are united by a common concept -- the acceleration of the social and economic development of the country. This concept was put forward atthe April CPSU Central Committee Plenum this year, and expressed in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech at that plenum and in his subsequent speeches. What is meant by the acceleration of the country's social and economic development? It means, above all, the transfer of our economy, our national economy, to the path of intensive development. It means a shift from quantitative factors of our development to qualitiative factoes, to deep qualitative changes. The task is, by speeding up social and economic development, by means of intensification, to attain a new qualitative state in our society. And we are speaking here both about its material and technical base, and about its economy, and about the social life of our society, its political system, our spiritual life. That is, acceleration is not just economic acceleration -- it is also the acceleration of our entire society, of society as a whole, of the totality of all spheres of life which are inherent in it.

How, then, will the party set the tasks and solve the tasks of accelerating the country's social and economic development? Above all, by using the latest scientific and technical achievements, by speeding up scientific and technical progress. We have attained no few successes in the field of economics. But nonetheless the state of our economy, our national economy, does not yet fully match up to the demands of the modern day. So the party sets the task of radically and qualitatively transforming our material and technical base, our production.

The draft new edition of the program speaks of the basic directions for the transformation of the material and technical base. It is a question of creating new generations of highly productive machines and mechanisms, of new technologies, which increase labor productivity many times over, and increasing the intellectualization of our labor. This concerns above all machine-building, electronics, electrical engineering, biotechnology, genetic engineering, and a whole series of other modern directions -- information science, the application of computer technology. All these are the components of scientific and technological progress, which the party has set itself the task of placing at the service of accelerating the social and economic development of the country.

So, the first factor of acceleration, the first factor of intensification, is the scientific and technical revolution and the raising of the pace of progress in science and technology.

The second factor of acceleration, an important factor which found its reflection in the draft new edition of the program and in the draft basic directions of our development in the 5-year period and up to 2000, is the perfection, the improvement, the reorganization, the transformation, if you like, of our economic mechanism and our entire management system. This too is a multifaceted task. A task which embraces all spheres of our production and not just production, but society too. At the moment, the transformation of the management mechanism is moving fairly quickly, intensively. In what direction?

Above all, it is a question of strengthening and raising the role of the centralized planned element. The planned element, planned development, is a high, an enormous, achievement of our society, and the task is to make use of the advantages of the planned running of the economy. However, on the other hand -- you know this perfectly well -- our economy has reached such a high level of development, such a huge scale, that it has become practically impossible to run everything and everyone from the center, from Moscow. And so the reorganization, the improvement, of the management system foresees an extension of the rights and independence of the basic links in our economy, of enterprises and associations. It is a question of tackling locally all tasks which can be tackled locally. When we speak of centralized, planned management, we mean the strategy of economic development, the running of a unified technical policy, the running of a certain system of incentives, of price-fixing, investment, that is, it is a matter of the strategy of our economic development. However, when we speak of the tactical questions, local questions, here the new economic mechanism presupposes raising the role of the primary links in our economy.

This does not mean that the expansion of rights has no limits: together with the expansion of rights, the raising of responsibility, the raising of organizational level and of discipline in the localities, is also envisaged. In short, it is a question of the principles of democratic centralism, of perfecting these principles -- both sides of the principle -- both centralism and democracy. And already, let us say, quite a few enterprises, dozens or hundreds of enterprises, dozens of ministries and departments have gone over to this new system, and the results are very promising. The task set is that the whole of our economy should move to the new economic mechanism by 1 January 1987.

And one other important factor of acceleration -- the factor of intensification. This, to put it briefly, is the raising of the education and qualifications of the working people. That is, it is a question here of the human factor. Whatever fine plans we might make, whatever productive machines we might make, all this will yield nothing if, away from the center, people -- people who produce the material and spiritual values -- are not properly prepared, not properly qualified, not correctly and rationally deployed in the cells, if you will, of our enormous economic mechanism. Everything depends in the end on people, on their qualifications, on their general cultural level. New technology requires new people, new approaches, new professions, and it is not accidental that the country is now reforming general-educational schools, whose task is to link learning more closely with practice, with production, to prepare our young people professionally for work in our national economy and in other spheres and fields of our social life. I think that the system of higher education also requires serious improvement.

The task now is not just to train narrowly specialized people, people who have excessively narrow specialities, but people who are broadly, comprehensively prepared, people who have mastered the bases, methods, methodology of running modern production, the development of science and technology, so they are capable of exchanging their places of work, capable of working on the newest, latest lines. This is also considered in the draft new edition of our program.

These are the three factors of acceleration, the three factors of intensification. We have very, very large reserves. In 25 years from 1960 to 1985 for example, the basic production funds have grown 6.9 times. And the national income has grown by only 3.8 times, that is, by only half as much. Imagine what huge possibilities are inherent in what we have, in the production capabilities which we have at our disposal. For this reason the party, in setting strategic tasks, for the long term, demands of us, demands of all Soviet people, that we make fuller use of what we have, what we manage what we have rationally, that is, that we make use of the enormous possibilities, all the possible reserves which we have at our disposal.

It is a question of economizing materials, raw materials, labor, working time. It is a question of utilizing front-ranking experience, of which we have so much but which unfortunately, we use very, very little. After all, it often happens that two enterprises, two kolkhozes work on essentially one territory, in identical conditions, but their indicators are quite different, sometimes exact opposites. Instead, or rather, the point is to make the experience of the front-rankers the property of all; our task is to pull up the laggards to the level of the leaders. Here, our possibilities, of course, are limitless.

Speaking about the basic tasks which are set by the draft new edition of the rules, one must also mention our social tasks, the social problems which we must resolve. Probably the main social problem is the establishment everywhere of the principle of social justice, the affirmation and perfection everywhere of the principle: From each according to his abilities, to each according to his labor. Here, there is great work ahead, and a whole series of measures have been taken in order to intensify, to accelerate the carrying out of our social tasks. After all, it is no secret that sometimes the solution of these social tasks lags behind the solution of purely production tasks. If it could be put this way; the task is to bring in line our social organizations which lag behind. We still have no few managers who see their chief task in the creation of production capacities, new production capacities, while sometimes giving very little thought to the question of who will work on them, what kind of people, where these people will live, where their children will learn, what kind of cultural and everyday services these people will have. And for this reason, let us say, the program of social construction, the program of construction, or plan of construction of housing, cultural and service establishments, medical institutions, pre-school and school establishments, is lagging seriously behind. The plans quite simply are gravely not being fulfilled. So the party is setting the task for our society to develop in an integrated fashion, with not just the economy making progress, but with the lagging social organizations, social security, the infrastructure backing up the economy, coming up to the proper level.

The party is setting the task of perfecting our political system. The main thing here is to deepen and develop in an all-round fashion socialist self-government. How can this be done? This can be done only by involving more and more people in decision-making, in the solving of state and social tasks.

That is, in short, the party is setting the task, in the final analysis, of making all people governors in the long run.

Much space in the draft of the new edition of the program is devoted to our spiritual life, raising and moulding our Soviet man. It elaborates certain concrete measures in various spheres of our spiritual life, starting with science and artistic culture. Much attention is devoted to the moulding of the new man, to upbringing. And I would say that the section on the party's ideological and political work contains provisions of fundamental importance, I would say, great theoretical importance. After all, we have been suggesting in our documents, in our literature, that all anti-social phenomena which exist here, that manifestations of alien ideology and morality, that all negative phenomena are, it was said, are survivals of the past. How can we speak of survivals of the past in the case, say, of young people, 20, 30, even 40 year olds -- who have never seen capitalism in their lives? Of course the influence of the capitalist environment, the influence of old traditions, the influence of the past, has an effect -- but nonetheless, all these phenomena in the field of ideology and morality which are alien to us, these negative phenomena, are linked not only with survivals of the past -- both with survivals of the past and with shortcomings in our practical work in various fields of public life, and with tardiness in solving urgent problems.

This is a very important provision, I consider, because we now no longer have grounds -- not even theoretical, as it were, program or grounds -- to refer to past shortcomings, I mean, to refer to the past in explaining, in fighting and overcoming these anti-social phenomena. We must first and foremost carry out the tasks which are set before us, which face us in the field of economics, social life, political life and culture. We must show great concern to ensure that every person is in his proper place, that every person performs the task entrusted to him with the utmost effort, be it great or small. In other words, the success of our construction depends in the final analysis on order, on good organization, the precision of our work, on the timeliness of the performance of our tasks. To put it briefly, in the draft of the new edition of our program, the approach to the performance of the tasks facing our society -- the tasks of perfecting, comprehensively perfecting, our society -- are examined in an integrated fashion, as a system. Only when the party has a correct, scientifically based economic policy, a correct, scientifically based social policy, when our economic and social policies are closleytied up with high organization and responsibility, when all these questions, all these problems that require solving in the field of economics and in other spheres of social life, are ideologically assured and highly organized, when educational work is well-placed, only then will we be able to ensure the acceleration that we need in the development of our society.

COMMENTARY ON NEW DRAFT CPSU STATUTES

PM121450 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8Nov 85 First Edition p 3

[K. Nikolayev article under the rubric "Toward the 27th CPSU Congress": "Foundations of Party Life"]

When, back at the dawn of this century, the workers party that had emerged in Russia in the fire of class battles first presented a program for the revolutionary restructuring of society, it also defined means of attaining the goal and organizational principles which became the law governing its life and struggle. Thus the profound and indissoluble intrinsic tie bewteen the party program and statutes, the ideological and the organizational foundations, the theory and the practice of the new-type Marxist party founded by Lenin, was displayed right from the start.

To organize means primarily to draw up statutes, V. I. Lenin said. It was not easy to shape the norms and principles, the "jointly adopted rules of organization," enshrined in the paragraphs of the first party statutes. They were the product of the difficult experience of generations of revolutionaries, of victories and defeats, and of an implacable struggle against opportunists of all hues. Rereading today, 83 years later, Lenin's speeches and statements during the discussions of the draft statutes at the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress, we are struck time and again by their abiding topicality and the brilliantly unerring political and class flair with which V. I. Lenin was able to discern behind "nuances" in the proposed formulations hardly perceptible to an outside observer the dilemma whose solution was to determine whether the party would become a truly militant, organized, and monolithic force capable of heading the working people, rousing them to struggle, and leading them to victory, or would turn into a diffuse and amorphous mass incapable of energetic and purposeful action.

The right choice was made. "Anyone who recognizes the party program and supports the party both materially and by personal participation in a party organization is considered a member of the party." Thus read the first paragraph of the statutes in Lenin's formulation. It is easy to see that its essence and orientation have been retained practically in all statutes adopted by our party, beginning with its third congress and including the draft CPSU Statutes (with proposed changes) which have now been submitted for partywide discussion. After all, the main goal which Lenin pursued when he conceived the ideas and principles of party membership -- to safeguard the party's firmness, consistency, and purity and to elevate higher and higher the title and importance of party members -- has been and remains immutable.

Thus, from the very moment of the party's birth, it contained like a genetic code the ideological and organizational principles and all the specific features, properties, and qualities which made the CPSU the militant vanguard of the working class and all working people and a powerful, living, constantly developing organism and ensured its victorious ascent from the first Marxist study circles, through three people's revolutions, to the leadership of a great socialist power. The party today is the nucleus of the political system and the leading and guiding force of Soviet society. The CPSU is a component of the international communist movement standing firmly on the tested Marxist-Leninist principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism.

The continuity and consistency in the party's affairs, in its theoretical and organizational guidelines, and in its style and methods of leadership are inseparable from their creative development and enrichment with new experience. It was noted from the rostrum of the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum: "The scale, depth, and complexity of the tasks being resolved in both domestic and international policy make new great demands on the level of party leadership and dictate the need for new approaches to all aspects of party work. Naturally, all this must be reflected in the CPSU Statutes -- the fundamental law of the party and our party code of life."

Profound understanding and approval of the principled implications of the proposed changes can be clearly seen in the thousands of comments now pouring in to party committees and newspaper editorial offices and in the Communists' speeches at meetings and conferences. The changes are aimed, on the one hand, at further expanding intraparty democracy and developing the initiative and responsibility of all party organizations, above all primary organizations, and of all its members and, on the other hand, at enhancing their responsibility for the resolution of common affairs.

After all, the strength of the party's ties with the masses and its prestige among the people depend largely on how fully the Communists' vanguard role is manifested.

The document's preamble notes that the CPSU builds its work on the basis of strict observance of Leninist norms of party life and the principles of democratic centralism, collectiveness of leadership, the all-around development of intraparty democracy, the creative activeness of Communists, criticism and self-criticism, and broad publicity. These demands are also specifically embodied in the formulation of the party member's duties and rights, the procedure for and conditions of admission to the CPSU's ranks, and responsibility for misdeeds and in the increase in exactingness regarding the party member's honest and pure character.

The draft statutes oblige Communists to firmly and unwaveringly implement the party's general line and directives, set an example of a conscientious and creative attitude to labor and of lofty organization and discipline, and serve as models in the performance of civic duty. It is a matter of honor for party members to persistently seek to enhance production efficiency, steadily increase labor productivity, and introduce the achievements of modern science and technology into the national economy.

In line with the demands of the time, the document also reflects more fully and more diversely the spiritual, moral, and ethical aspects of Communists' activity. Each party member is obliged to expand his political and cultural horizons, contribute in every way to enhancing Soviet people's consciousness and to their ideological and moral growth, and resolutely combat views and customs alien to the socialist way of life. And above all, of course, he himself must strictly observe the norms of communist morality, assert the principle of social justice inherent in socialist, give common interests priority over personal interests, and display modesty, decency, sensitivity, and attention to people.

All this is in the party's test traditions, along the lines of Lenin's warning that if we conscientiously teach the workers and peasants discipline "we must begin with ourselves." The activeness and assertiveness of the Communist's stance in the struggle against shortcomings are also clearly defined. Ostentation, conceit, complacency, parochialism, departmentalism, and window dressing -- any activities prejudicial to the party and state -- these must be the primary targets of the fire of bolshevik criticism and self-criticism.

More decisive importance than ever now is attached to rigorous firm compliance with the party line in the selection of cadres in the light of their political, professional, and moral qualities and in the promotion to leadership positions of politically mature, highly moral, competent, and enterprising workers possessing a developed sense of the new and prepared to take responsibility. All this is directly reflected in the document, which substantially enhances the role of the party's primary organizations in the implementation of its cadres policy and the education of people. Any Communist guilty of a misdeed is answerable for it primarily to the primary party organization. The fact that a party member bears dual responsibility for any breach of Soviet law -- before the state and before the party -- is highlighted as a separate point. By the entire content and meaning of its guidelines the CPSU reminds us that no one in the party, not a single organization or a single worker, can remain outside the scope of control.

The proposed changes to the statutes concretize many aspects of party life and questions concerning the deepening of intraparty democracy and the principles of party membership. For example, particular mention is made of the need for admission into the party, as a rule, at open meetings.

Here too we see loyalty to Leninist traditions aimed against secrecy [keleynost] in such an important and responsible matter. After all, this is very important when admission to the CPSU's ranks takes place openly, in full view of the collective, when nonparty people too have the right and the opportunity to state from the meeting's rostrum their opinion of the man who aspires to the lofty title of Communist.

The more diverse and full intraparty life becomes and the deeper democratism in resolving all its key issues is, the stronger and more effective the party's influence on social processes. Broad publicity and freedom of discussion of vital problems of party activity, firm and conscientious party discipline -- by their entire essence the statutes' provisions are aimed at enhancing the prestige, title, and importance of party members and their role as political fighters and organizers of the masses.

Collectiveness is the highest principle of party leadership. This, as the draft notes, is an essential condition for thenormal activity of party organizations, the correct education of cadres, and the development of communists' activeness and independent activity. The firm observance of this principle is also a reliable guarantee against the making of willful subjectivist decisions, manifestations of the cult of personality, and breaches of the Leninist norms of party life. At the same time, however, collectiveness does not absolve workers of personal responsibility for their allotted tasks.

In accordance with these provisions, the proposed changes to the statutes enhance the role of party meetings, conferences, and congresses and concretize the main functions of the party's highest organs and its republican, kray, oblast, okrug, city, and rayon organizations and their leading organs particular mention is made of strict observance of Leninist principles and methods of leadership, affirmation of the Leninist style in work and in all spheres of state and economic management, the ensuring of the unity of ideological, organizational, and economic activity, and the strengtheningof state and labor discipline, order, and organization in all sectors.

The party's consistent course of developing the Soviet political system and deepening democracy and the people's socialist self-management determined the introduction into the draft of a special section on "the party and state and public organizations." It clearly pursues the idea of the need to consider more carefully the specific features of the various elements of our political system. Operating within the framework of the USSR Constitution, party organizations do not supplant soviet, trade union, cooperative, and other public organs and do not tolerate confusion of functions or unnecessary parallelism in work. At the same time, emphasis is placed on comprehensively strengthening party influence and increasing Communists' responsibility for the state of affairs in these organizations.

As always at responsible stages in the country's life, loyal to the Leninist traditions, the party has referred for open discussion and for a Bolshevik-like direct and trusting consultation with Communists and the whole people the documents concerning the strategic goals and tasks of Soviet society's development and the principles and methods of party building. Even the first reactions have provided convincing evidence of how fruitful the discussion which has begun on the eve of the 27th CPSU Congress can be and will be.

The participation of millions of Soviet people in the discussion of the drafts of the new edition of the party program and proposed changes to the statues will make it possible to better verify our course for the future, to rally the party ranks even more firmly on the basis of the tested principles of democratic centralism, and to strengthen the CPSU's leading role in the face of new tasks of great historical magnitude.

LETTERS FEATURE HITS FLETTERY OF LEADERS

PM121645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 85 First Edition p 6

[V. Kozhemyako "Reflections On Letters": "Against Flattery and Fawning"]

[Text] As we have said before, it is not a new subject, but the reactions have been legion. A chord must have been struck by the review of reader's letter, "This perfidious flattery," published on 28 August, if it made new writers reach for their pens. What was it? People's answers to this question vary. But they probably all agree that it is an important subject, that it is relevant even today, and that the discussion must continue.

I will first select the following letter from the bulging file: It is from Ignatiy Dementyevich Volkov, worker, CPSU member since 1944, a war and labor veteran from Brest. Let us look at his reasons for showing an interest in the subject:

"Now that the moral atmosphere of our society is being cleansed of everything alien and borrowed, let us be even more persistent in extirpating such noxious phenomena as flattery, toadyism, bootlicking, obsequiousness, and so forth. Haven't we seen for ourselves what damage these things can do to our cause? Remember, for instance, the cult of personality, resolutely condemned by the party. Remember the results of the subjectivism and voluntarism which we also had to overcome. And remember more recent times, when unbridled praise for certain leaders became such a widespread phenomenon. The situation has now changed dramaticaly for the better. The Central Committee has waged a principled struggle against all this. And we must be more active in helping it. Let every leader bring to the fore this leninist modesty, straightforwardness in his contacts with working people, and a businesslike attitude."

Well, more or less the same opinion is shared by many other letter writers, although each expresses his thoughts in his own way. At any rate, none of the reactions attempted to justify flattery and toadyism. Some writers think that the article might have been tougher, but no one defended flattery.

We you will agree, this is a good sign, It is evidence of the moral health of the majority of our people. Perhaps the writer of one letter is right when he observes: "Those who indulge in flattery or welcome flattery are not going to write to you." But the active stance of the others is there for all to see.

The letters have a geat deal to say about the harm which flattery and toadyism can cause. It is compared to a disease which undermines the healthy organism, a virus that can spread... "An atmosphere of flattery positions everything around it," one person writes. "Healthy criticism and self-criticism cannot develop in such conditions," another adds. "In such a situation you ca-not freely express your own opinion if the leader does not like it," a third notes.

"Flattery has always been an odious phenomenon," we read in a letter from A. Shapochka, who lives in Gorkiy. "And, of course, it is totally alien to socialist society. But if it suddenly comes into play somewhere, it sparks off careerism, nepotism, mutual back-scratching, total license, and suppression of criticism. Our revolution abolished all titles long ago -- all the "majesties" and "highnesses," "excellencies" and "your honors." Even the cringing yes-men became a thing of the past. So how painful and humiliating it was to hear words of flattery being obsequiously lavished on an important party or state leader and to hear him accepting them as his due."

I. Pleshcheyev, a geological engineer from Guryev, develops the same idea: "People who are truly great and wise do not need eulogies. Glory finds those who deserve it. But inflated prestige is short-lived and the bubble bursts sooner or later. You do not have to go far for examples..."

Everyone cites his own examples of flattery and its negative consequences. Some letters even use the expression "local leaderism." This is when a rayon or oblast leader does his utmost to make a name for himself not by his actions, but by encouraging people who flatter and fawn on him.

For example, N. Polishchuk sent a copy of the paper RADYANSKA ZHYTOMYRSHCHYNA, containing an article by party obkom Secretary V. Ostrozhinskiy. The author's name is printed in the kind of large letters sometimes used for headlines. "And the obkom secretary evidently likes it. Indeed, it is not the first time this kind of artificial 'elevation' of his personality has occurred, and he tolerates it, to all appearances accepting it as his due."

Sometimes it is not just accepted, but demanded. For some years Yu. Kaygorodov was editor of a rayon paper, ZA POBEDU, in Sverdlovsk Oblast. And when A. Chepchugov became party raykom first secretary there, in Prigorodnyy Rayon, he demanded that the editor mention him, as "head of the rayon," in every issue of the paper. That is, that, at all events his name should appear. When it did not happen for one reason or another, Chepchugov would say at conferences that the editor was not heeding the raykom's opinion and his personal instructions. And he told him that there would be repercussions...

What happened next is interesting. The rayon secretary tormented the editor, trying to get him to publish a constant stream of eulogies in his name. He did his utmost to stifle criticism in the paper, saying, for example, that the paper was undermining the authority of specialists (when a satirical item was published about three specialists getting drunk at the height of the harvest).

"I do not know how it would have ended for the newspaper or for me," Yu. Kaygorodov writes, "if the natural laws engendered by immodesty and scorn for party ethics had not operated with full force. Chepchugov acquired toadies who helped him in the very first year to build a dacha by a reservoir and started to indulge his fondness for poaching and drinking. Naturally, he was favorably disposed toward these people, but started being an outright tyrant toward those who had their own opinions. All in all, the party obkom was forced to rid the rayon of this apology for a secretary. At an extraordinary raykom plenum he was unanimously relieved of his post."

True, only a brief report was submitted to the rayon newspaper on this score: "Released ... in connection with his transfer to other work."

"The aktiv," the writer of the letter goes on, "formed the impression that Chepchugov was favored by someone in the obkom. First they fixed him up as deputy chief of an oblast economic organization, then they promoted him somewhere else. If not this an important matter -- the transfer of an unworthy official who has been at fault from one leadership post to another thanks to flattery and toadying?"

Of course it is a serious matter. Such promotion does much harm to the cause. And it is necessary to do evrything possible to stop it, establishing publicity in the placing and education of cadres and consulting with primary party organizations and the broad masses.

Of course, the position of the leader himself is also important. Does he know how to put flatterers and toadies in their place? It must be aaid frankly that the majority do. With the utmost party principledness.

F. Krivtsun from Kanevskaya village in Krasnodar Kray, who has been head of the rayon communications center for 20 years, shares these observations: "Let me say honestly that not all subordinates can voice criticisms of their leader. Why not? They are afraid. But that should not be so! I, for instance, have never suppressed criticism or persecuted people for criticizing. And I try not to tolerate bootlicking either."

That is good. But alas, many people tolerate toadies and even eagerly swallow their "bait." It can become laughable. In Kara-Kalinskiy Rayon and Krasnovodsk Oblast, the rayon potrebsoyuz warehouse received several suits which were "in great demand." Trying to curry favor with the rayon leaders, the rayon potrebsoyuz chairman told them about the shortage goods, and they bought up all the suits from the warehouse.

Annoying, isn't it? But there are far more serious cases. Still in Turkmenia, for instance.

When Kh. Taytykov was promoted and transferred to Mary as chairman of the oblast trade union council, he began his activity with deception: He obtained an apartment with a larger area of accommodation than he was entitled to. Immediately, exchanging it for an invidual house, he started introducing what is known as the "modernist" style -- at official expense, of course. He was actively helped in his machinations by Gorispolkom chairman S. Khallyyev and other people holding responsible posts. The Mary Obkom Bureau severely reprimanded Taytykov, with an entry on his record, and raised the question of relieving him of his post. The bootlickers who helped with the abuses also got what they deserved.

Toadying, like any other deviation from the norms of our life, is punishable. But do the flatterers and the lovers of flattery always get what they deserve? By no means always. That is why the facts reported in letters from Georgia are particularly interesting. There, it is clear from our mail, there is an increasingly severe attitude toward those who encourage bootlicking. This phenomenon receives severe reproofs, in particular, during the discussion of communist leaders' reports and the approval of their character references.

Thus, the members of the party organization of No. 4 Mobile Mechanized Column of the republic Ministry of Construction's No. 20 Trust, after hearing the report of column chief O. Egiberidze at the party meeting, noted that he displays liberalism and connivance toward violators of discipline and is not concerned with creating a sound moral and psychological climate in the collective.

He is subjective in his relations with his colleagues and divides them into his favorites and those he dislikes. The conclusions? He was severely reprimanded, with an entry on his record, and the question of the expediency of his remaining in his post was raised. G. Dugladze, general director of the Tbilmetalloizdeliya production association; P. Sopromadeze, chairman of Dzirovani village kolkhoz; and Yu. Saridi, director of a musical keyboard instruments factory, were punished in the same way for the same thing.

What can we say about this? Many people should take note of these examples.

When a certain questionnaire was submitted to Karl Marx, his answer to a question asking what quality in people he found most repulsive was: toadying. It arouses sincere dislike in us too. But it is not enough to hate this quality, which really is very unpleasant. It is necessary to struggle against it. To cauterize it out of our life, as old Communist I. Volkov put it in the letter we quoted earlier, with a red-hot iron!

GROMYKO DISCUSSES PLANT MODERNIZATION AT GORKIY

LD122135 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, arrived today in Gorkiy, that large industrial center of the Volga area. He was met at the airport by Khristoradnov, first secretary of the Gorkiy Obkom; Semenov, chairman of the oblispolkom; and other respresentatives of oblast and town organizations.

Comrade Gromyko visited the Gorkiy Auto Works industrial association. Detailed conversations were held with industrial workers and specialists in the management office of the main enterprise and also in the center for design and experimental work. The main subjects included technical reequipment and the complex resolution of topical questions in the social development of the first Soviet vehicle works.

The Gorkiy Auto Works is solving important national economic tasks. Gorkiy trucks, wheeled and caterpillar all-terrain vehicles, and cars are known everywhere in our country and far beyond our borders.

The assembly workers talked about the progress being made in implementing increased socialist pledges in honor of the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress. An atmosphere of labor upsurge, creative activity and of intolerance to shortcomings has been created at the giant Gorkiy automobile plant just as everywhere else in the country by the draft new edition of the CPSU Program and main guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the period to the year 2000.

While visiting the works, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko acquainted himself with the working of the main conveyor, chatted with the workers and showed interest in the nature and organization of the production, the fulfillment of the plan and socialist pledges, the problems of output quality and of reducing its cost. He paid particular attention to the auto assemblers' work and living conditions and to the program for increasing the volumes of construction of housing, social, and cultural buildings envisaged by the collective for the 12th 5-Year Plan.

It was noted that the measures adopted recently by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo for the technical reequipment of the automobile works envisage the creation in the forthcoming 5-year plan of a plant with the most modern equipment. This will allow a radical change to be effected in the nature of labor and to increase productivity by 50 percent by the year 1990.

In resolving the complex of questions set for the country by the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and by the drafts of the basic documents put forward for nationwide discussion on the threshold of the 27th CPSU Congress, Comrade Gromyko said great importance is acquired by the effective use of local reserves. Stated in this manner, the struggle for the intensification of production and a high level of organization and labor discipline will give even more weighty results. This is essential for the further raising of the propserity of the Soviet people and of every family.

During the visit to the enterprise, explanations were given by its general director Comrade (Pugin).

DEMICHEV ADDRESSES CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

LD102018 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1640 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Esteemed comrades, we present for your attention a report from the Chaykovskiy Concert Hall on the conclusion of the match for the World Chess Championships. Central Television once again invites you to the Chaykovskiy Concert Hall. The new world chess champion, the 22-year-old Baku grandmaster Garriy Kasparov, is being feted here today. The festive evening was opened by Comrade Demichev, chairman of the organizing committee of the match.

[Begin Demichev recording] It was pleasing for us that the title of champion has been disputed by two Soviet grandmasters and that the world chess crown has been in the Soviet Union for 34 years. [as heard] All this points to the immense achievements and the leading position in the world of the country's chess school. This is also the result of the nationwide love for and public attention to chess in our country as an important means of the all-round harmonious development of the personality of Soviet man, to which our party and state gives paramount attention.

Today we are honoring a remarkable Soviet grandmaster, one of the famous chess names, the world champion Garriy Kimovich Kasparov, who has inherited from his predecessors all the best that the country's school can provide. The 22-year-old Garriy Kasparov is the youngest champion in chess history. [applause]

His rise to the chess Olympus has been a rapid one, but at the same time by no means an easy one, taking into account the class of the grandmasters he was fortunate to play. And perhaps the most difficult one was the victory in the final match against Anatoliy Karpov, whose chess skill is well known and has brought him worldwide popularity. This was a match between worthy opponents, true leaders of Soviet and world chess. [applause]

On behalf of the organizing committee, we heartily congratulate the new world champion and wish him new creative victories. [applause]

The medal of the world champion: Garriy Kimovich Kasparov. [end recording]

SOVIET LEADERS ATTEND UKRAINE EXHIBITION OPENING

LD102129 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Excerpts] An exhibition set up in the Central Exhibition Hall of Moscow is a creative account of the artists of Soviet Ukraine towards the 27th Party Congress.

The exhibition was visited today by Comrades Aliyev, Ligachev, Demichev, Zimyanin.

RYZHKOV, SOKOLOV SIGN DESIGNER'S OBITUARY

PM071108 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Nov 85 Second Edition p 3

[L.V. Lyulyev obituary]

[Excepts] Doctor of Technical Sciences Lev Veniaminovich Lyulyev, chief designer, member of the CPSU, twice Hero of Socialist Labor, and Lenin and USSR state prize winner, died suddenly in Sverdlovsk on 1 November 1985 aged 77.

L.V. Lyulyev was born in Kiev on 17 March 1908

N.I. Ryzhkov, S.L. Sokolov, B.N. Yeltsin, L.N. Zaykov, L.V. Smirnov, I.S. Silayev, A.P. Aleksandrov, O.S. Belyakov, A.S. Systsov, P.V. Finogenov, P.S. Pleshakov, I.S. Belousov, V.V. Bakhirev, Yu.V. Petrov, Yu.D. Maslyukov, N.S. Stroyev, V.V. Kozlov, S.F. Akhromeyev, S.G. Gorshkov, A.I. Koldunov, A.N. Yefimov, Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, M.A. Ilin, P.D. Grushin, B.P. Zhukov, A.I. Tizyakov, and A.F. Usoltsev.

LIGACHEV, PONOMAREV ADDRESS FOREIGN AFFAIRS MEETING

LD112035 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 11 Nov 85

["For the Benefit of Peace" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 11 TASS -- The Foreign Affairs Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR held a joint meeting in the Kremlin today. They discussed contacts of Soviet cities with cities in other countries.

Addressing the meeting, Yegor Ligachev, a member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union, said that the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee held in October approved the draft of the new edition of the Party Program which gave a meaningful and convincing expression to the inviolable principles of the Soviet foreign policy aimed at consolidating peace on earth and promoting social progress. The new edition of the Party Program makes note of the process of intensification of the role of the masses in international affairs, the Soviet Union's undiminishing solidarity with all forces opposed to reaction and aggression and working for peace and progress.

The developing contacts of Soviet cities with cities in other countries come as evidence of the Soviet Union's prestige. The steadily growing interest in the world in its achievements in all spheres of human activity. These contacts began more than 40 years ago and have now become manyfold and diverse.

The participation of the public of Soviet cities in different anti-war actions, in the activities of such international organizations, as the United Towns Organization, the World Union of Hero-Cities and War Victim Cities, contacts with their national organizations promote active demonstrations of the city population in protest against the arms race, and in support of peace and social progress.

It was noted at the meeting that at the present time cities in all union republics maintain friendly ties with cities in over 70 foreign countries. Broad sections of the Soviet public and the public abroad participate in such contacts.

Speaking at the meeting, Boris Ponomarev, an alternate member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities, said that contacts between cities open up possibilities for starting immediate work in order to acquaint the public abroad with the documents published on the eve of the party congress. The draft of the new edition of Party Program makes the conclusion -- important for the future of all humankind -- that the development of the international situation has come to such a point which demands resolute and responsible efforts to draw the line at the arms race and to stop the sliding into war. The Soviet Union's major proposals on preventing the militarization of outer space, curbing the race in nuclear and other arms are aimed at fulfilling these tasks.

Contacts of Soviet cities with cities in other countries demonstrate the groundlessness of the stories told by our adversaries about socialism as an allegedly "closed society" and about some kind of "isolation" of Soviet people from other countries and peoples. They confirm the truth that the Soviet Union is guided by the spirit and the letter of the Helsinki Accords. At thesame time, the speaker stressed, the discussion has revealed that the possibilities for international cooperation existing in that field are still not used to the full.

The meeting passed a decision on the matter under discussion providing recommendations on ways for improving the effectiveness of cooperation with the cities in other countries in all fields.

Further on Meeting

LD112225 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Excerpts] A joint session of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet took palce today in the Kremlin. The question of links between Soviet cities and cities in foreign countries was examined.

Taking part in the session's work was Comrade Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Ponomarev, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union, candidate member of the Politburo, and secretaty of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Kuznetsov, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities, candidate member ofthe CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrades Zimyanin and Rusakov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade Ligachev chaired the session.

Opening the meeting he noted that the CPSU Central Committee plenum, which took place in October, approved the draft of the new edition of the Party Program which gave a meaningful and convincing expression to the inviolable principles of Soviet foreign policy aimed at consolidating peace on earth and at social progress.

Information was heard at the meeting on the trip by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation to the PRC. It was noted that the talks between Soviet and Chinese parliamentarians were useful. The fundamental interests of both states serve as an objective basis for developing good-neighborly relations.

SCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES SEMINAR IN UKRAINE

LD130408 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Experience in work on saving resources and reducing the amount of material used in production on the basis of accelerating scientific-technical progress has been built up in the Ukrainian SSR. The importance of this was noted at the meeting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee. An all-Union seminar, which opened in Kiev today, was devoted to ways of making rational use of resources in the national economy. Taking part in it are responsible officials of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR State Committees for Planning and Material and Technical Supply, secretaries of the Central Committees of Communist Parties of the union republics, kray and oblast party committees, heads and specialists of ministries and departments of the USSR, and planning and supply organs of the republics, krays, and oblasts.

The seminar was addressed by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine. The drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program and the Basic Guidelines for Economic and Social Development in the 12th Five Year Plan and in the Period to 2000, he said, stress the necessity for an consistent intensification of the regime of thrift, which is one of the most important factors for the intensification of production and for resource savings to be turned into a decisive source of satisfying the growing demands of the national economy.

Questions of reducing the amount of material used in production on the basis of speeding up scientific-technical progress were the theme of the report delivered by Academician Paton, president of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR. The work experience of the republic's supply and marketing bodies was described in the report delivered by Mostovoy, chairman of the Ukraine's state committee for material and technical supply.

The participants in the seminar will acquaint themselves with the experience of resource-saving at enterprises, organizations, and scientific establishments of the republic and will visit specialized exhibitions.

USSR MINISTER SIZENKO VISITS AZERBAIJAN

GF121712 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] USSR Minister of Meat and Dairy Industry Yevgeniy Sizenko, made a 3-day visit to Azerbaijan SSR. The minister visited the Baku meat complex, the meat-processing complex, the Baku dairy production union, the Baku branch of the all-union scientific research institute for meat industry, and other areas in the field.

Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, conferred with Yevgeniy Sizenko.

Their talks discussed the future development of the republic's meat and dairy industry, the supply of modern equipment to the existing establishments in the field, and further improvement of the work and living conditions of the workers.

Yevgeniy Sizenko noted that the meat and dairy production in Azerbaijan SSR was organized at a high level and on the basis of the most modern technical and technological discoveries.

AZERBAIJAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER DIES

WA071100 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 25 October 1985 carries on page 3 a 400-word obituary of Ivan Vasilyevich Glushchenko, deputy director of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee's Administrative Organs Department and deputy to the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet, who passed away on 24 October. Glushchenko was born in 1928 in Volgograd Oblast to a peasant family, and had lived in Baku since 1933. He graduated from the Faculty of Jurisprudence at Azerbaijan State University imeni S. M. Kirov in 1953 and thereafter worked at this same university as a scientific secretary and instructor in the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee's Science and Schools Department, and later that year became the deputy director of the Administrative Organs Department. In 1972 he graduated from the CPSU Central Committee's Higher Party School. Glushchenko was the recipient of two Badge of Distinction awards and the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet's Certificate of Distinction. The obituary is signed by K.M. Bagirov, O.A Bagirov, G.A. Gasanov, S.Ch. Kasumova, V.N. Konovalov, I.A. Mamedov, R.E. Mekhtiyev, F.E. Musayev, G.N. Seidov, S.B. Tatliyev, K.A. Khalilov, Z.M. Yusif-Zade, B.S. Kevorkov, D.M. Muslim-Zade, N.E. Mustafayev, L.Kh. Rasulova, G.Sh. Efendiyev, F.G. Akhmedov, A.D. Lemberanskiy, N.A. Mamedov, S.M. Guseynov, Ya.M. Kirsanov, B.A. Mirzadhanov, N.S. Sadykh-Zade, A.N. Abbasov, and N.Kh. Akhmedov.

CORRECTION TO HEALTH OFFICIALS' ERRORS

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "CPSU Committee Cites Health Officials' Errors" published in the 6 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, beginning on page R 4:

Page R 4, subslug should read "At the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee..." [changing "People's" to "Party"];

First paragraph, line one should read "...The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee..." [changing "People's" to "Party"];

Second paragraph, last line should read: "...specializing in addiction are improving..." [deleting "drug"];

Page R 5, fourth paragraph, from line 10 should read "...the state of detoxification assistance for examination by..." [rewording];

Fifth paragraph, line one, should read "...scientific research in addiction..." [deleting "drug"];

Page R 6, first paragraph, last line should read "...Committee Party Control Committee..." [changing "People's" to "Party"];

Third paragraph, line five should read "...will strengthen the detoxification service and take..." [changing "drug addiction" to "detoxification"].

LATE REPORT: FINANCE MINISTER DIES

LD131447 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers with deep sorrow announce that on 12 November 1985 Vasiliy Fedorovich Garbuzov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, Hero of Socialist Labor, and USSR minister of finance, died after a serious and prolonged illness in the 75th year of his life.

The obituary, signed by the leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet state, notes that Vasiliy Fedorovich Garbuzov spent 25 years in the responsible post of USSR finance minister. His abilities as a major economist and organizer were clearly manifested in that post. Giving all his efforts, knowledge, and experience to the cause of developing the economy and finances of the country, he unfailingly displayed high principle in solving matters of state.

The party and government have highly appraised the services of Vasiliy Fedorovich Garbuzov. He was awarded four Orders of Lenin, the Order of the Red Labor Banner, and many medals. In 1981 the title of Hero of Socialist Labor was conferred upon him. The bright memory of Vasiliy Fedorovich Garbuzov, a true son of the Communist Party and the people, will remain forever in the hearts of the Soviet people, the obituary says.

ECONOMIST SHATLIN VIEWS ECONOMIC TARGETS

PM071601 Moscow TRUD in Russian 5 Nov 85 p 2
[Interview with S.S. Shatalin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by A. Pankov: "Strategy of Acceleration"; uppercase passages printed in boldface]

[Text] The draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program is being discussed with great political enthusiasm in the country. The editorial office is receiving letters in which our readers express their views on this very important party document and ask questions about it. At the editors' request S.S. Shatalin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, answers some questions concerning the party's economic strategy for the period through the year 2000.

[Pankov] As was emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenums and pointed out in the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the party has put forward the concept of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. Some of our readers would like it explained, Stanislav Sergeyevich, why this concept has become the party's strategic line precisely at this stage.

[Shatalin] Our successes are incontestable. However, certain difficulties have begun to be felt in the country's economic development since the beginning of the seventies. National income, which can be regarded as a generalizing characteristic of the state of the economy, has grown more slowly than is necessary. This is accounted for by the following factors. The extensive sources of economic development -- those sources which made it possible to maintain high growth rates of national income by means of additionally involving production capital and labor and natural resources -- have been practically exhausted. Expenditure on the extraction and transportation of oil, gas, iron ores, and other minerals has begun to increase in connection with deteriorating geological and economic conditions.

As was pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, insufficient persistence in reorganizing structural policy, the forms and methods of management, and the very psychology of economic activity has also had an adverse effect.

It is in this connection that the party's economic strategy for the concluding period of the 20th century has been determined. A sharp turn toward production intensification is envisaged. Every sector and every enterprise must be reoriented toward the full, priority utilization and qualitative factors of the economy's further development.

[Plankov] The most important specific targets outlined in the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program over the next 15 years are to double the volume of the country's production potential and to increase labor productivity 130-150 percent. Driver V. Kuznetsov of Moscow asks: Why does the need arise for just these growth rates?

[Shatalin] These figures are not the whim of economists, and planners, they stem from our society's vital need. With these rates, national income will increase 4.7 percent annually, which will make it possible, as estimates show, to: ensure the country's proper socioeconomic development; to carry out the cardinal retooling of the national economy; to scale new heights in all sectors' and to take a decisive step in ensuring higher living standards.

I especially wish to emphasize that for the first time in the Soviet Union's history the entire national income will be obtained with a reduction in the number of people employed in the sphere of physical production. The labor resources freed can be channeled into the services sphere, housing and municipal services, health care, education, and culture. The development of this so-called social infrastructure is a compulsory condition for enhancing the economic efficiency of production.

[Pankov] Engineer N. Smirnov (Sverdlovsk Oblast) asks: What are the real preconditions for achieving such a truly revolutionary leap in the growth of labor productivity?

[Shatalin] Above all, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, which can be regarded as the material basis of our high rates of advancement. Analysis shows that the contribution of intensive factors to increasing national income in 1976-1983 amounted to approximately 35 percent. But we must increase their share to 70 percent. On the basis of the existing scientific and technical achievements it is possible to ensure the growth rates outlined by the party.

[Pankov] Retooling is carried out on the basis of the latest equipment, which is very expensive. But even without this the capital-output ratio is falling at the majority of enterprises, as well as in the sectors as a whole. T. Prokhorchuk of Donets asks how this process will be halted.

[Shatalin] Labor productivity is the main indicator in predetermining increased production efficiency. However, it would be a mistake to underestimate an indicator such as the capital-output ratio. National income and its physical volume are created not only by labor but also by production capital and natural resources. And the rate at which the economy's efficiency is growing and the share of intensive factors in this must be judged only by the combined efficiency of the utilization of all three of these components.

There are several reasons for the fall in the capital-output ratio. One of the main reasons is the need to open up new regions of Siberia and the Far East, where very important fuel and energy resources are concentrated. But the extraction conditions there are far more complex, and you must frequently have to start from scratch. Hence the great expense.

In addition, the availability of manpower was not taken sufficiently into account in the construction of new enterprises and the enlargement of existing ones. As a result, the shift coefficient is very low in many sectors. And the more expensive the equipment, the more substantial and influence of this indicator. I have named only two reasons, but there are far more.

The time has come to pose more sharply the question of reducing the share in the total production volume of those sectors where the capital-output ratio is low and where the cost of creating new capacities is particularly great. This applies, above all, to the metallurgical industry and the fuel and energy complex.

[Pankov] It may be that some readers cannot help asking: Is there not a contradiction here? Many enterprises already experience a shortage of metal, fuel, energy, and various kinds of raw materials.

[Shatalin] There is no contradiction. The logic is simple: The cost of achieving a saving of resources is usually half that of their additional production. And if we really want to have a more efficient economy, we must sharply reduce expenditure of metal and fuel per unit of national income.

Of course, scientific and technical progress has the decisive word here. It must be aimed at creating precisely resource-saving technologies and equipment.

To improve the capital-output ratio, it is also necessary to rectify omissions in investment policy. It is primarily necessary to develop machine building at a faster pace, which is already being undertaken.

Insufficient attention was devoted previously to the modernization of enterprises. Yet, for the same return, the cost of this is considerably less (in certain sectors approximately one-third less) than the cost of constructing new plants. And it is gratifying that the task is being set of channeling up to one-half of the funds allocated for production development into modernization and retooling.

It is well-known that our production infrastructure -- transport, roads, communications, warehouses, and so forth -- is lagging considerably behind in its development. This results in large losses. It seems to me that the question of the need to overcome this shortcoming should be formulated in sharper and clearer terms in the new edition of the CPSU program.

The implementation of the policy outlined by the party of saving material resources in every possible way will make it possible to reduce the share of the so-called "extravagant" capital-intensive extractive sectors.

[Pankov] The editorial office has received letters from I. Kopylova (Ivanovo Oblast) and G. Dzhafarov (Tashkent City), who express a doubt: Is it fair to single out certain sectors as "priority" sectors, and will this singling out not be made to the detriment of the remaining sectors?

[Shatalin] Priority status is determined by their significance from the viewpoint of their role in accelerating scientific and technical progress. In order to really achieve a revolutionary leap in our entire economy, these sectors must develop faster than the rest. More considerable capital investments will be made in them. Already in the 12th 5-Year Plan this policy will begin to bear fruit which will also be harvested by the present "nonpriority" sectors.

Does the conclusion follow that this will be done to the detriment of other sectors? Of course not. They must all develop faster than in previous years. Particularly those that work to enhance the working people's well-being and to satisfy the population's needs.

Priority status must not mean the creation of any monopolistic socioeconomic privileges for the workers of these sectors. We are obliged to show special concern for the proportional, balanced development of the national economy.

[Pankov] "Your newspaper, like others, has written many times about the problems of using the developments of scientists, engineers, and innovative workers, but nothing has come to it, as the saying goes," I. Protsenko of Dnepropetrovsk writes. "Many enterprises continue to oppose the introduction of innovations and are reluctant to upset a long-established technological process, and both 'narrow departmental interests' and 'intersectorial barriers' still remain. Is it really impossible to create a way in which plants would seek new ideas and inventions?" This is the question...

[Shatalin] The economic machinery which operated hitherto did not stimulate the development of scientific and technical progress sufficiently or orient the economy toward strengthening the role of intensive factors.

Somewhat conventionally it could be called a machinery of volume and quantity indicators. We must achieve a situation in which it is not someone's personal desire or "awareness" that coincides with state interests but in which objective factors have an inevitable economic effect on reducing expenditure of resources and increasing labor productivity in all sectors of the national economy. It is question of cardinal improvements which will make is possible to create an economically efficient machinery throught the "fundamental applied science production" chain. Without this it is impossible to implement the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and they will remain merely good intentions.

The economic machinery still has insufficient influence on improving the quality of the output produced. Measures are now being implemented to encourage enterprises for the production of high-quality products, sanctions are applied for bad output, and so forth. But it would be premature to say that we have found all the levers for quality control on a statewide scale. At the same time qualitative indicators have a really tremendous influence on economic efficiency.

The party's strategic line in the sphere of national economic management is as follows: While leaving it up to central organs to resolve key questions of socioeconomic development, it is necessary to enhance the economic independence and responsibility of enterprises and associations and increase of real economic incentives which would prompt the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the saving of resources, the improvement of output quality, and rapid adaptation to a change in the structure of demand. In this connection it is planned to transfer enterprises and associations to full financial autonomy and to broaden independence in the utilization of production development and material incentive funds and sociocultural measure and housing construction funds, in planning the number of workers determining their wages, and creating a system of material incentives which would make it possible to establish a direct and clear connection between workers' earnings and their actual contribution to the end results of an enterprise's activity.

BRIEFS

ELECTRIFIED RAIL LINE OPENS -- Regular train traffic has been opened today along the second Transcarpathian route from Lvov to Chop loading station. This sector is an integral part of the trans-European electrified Moscow-Lvov- Chop-Prague line. The branch, 254 km in length, was completed rapidly despite the difficulties of terrain. Reconstruction of the mainline will facilitate further development of CEMA economic cooperation. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 5 Nov 85 LD]

NEW GAS PIPELINE HOOKUP -- Our correspondent Aleksey Guretskiy reports from Brest: The new Kobrin-Brest-Warsaw export gas pipeline was today connected up to the Soviet pumping stations near the western state border. Hydraulic testing of the Soviet section of the line was successful earlier. The equipment supplied by CEMA partners has worked faultlessly. With the commissioning of this underground truck line, supplies of Soviet gas to the Polish People's Republic will increase a great deal. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 2 Nov 85 LD]

NEW SVERDLOVSKI AIRPORT -- The new Sverdlovsk airport, Uktus, has opened. It was built on the instruction of the voters. It is designed to serve local airlines to about 30 towns and rayon centers, mainly those that are remote and small in the Taiga. The furthest trip is to Ivdel in the northern Urals. The airport will be used for the An-28 planes. Helicopters are used for the most inaccessible regions. [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 5 Nov 85 LD]